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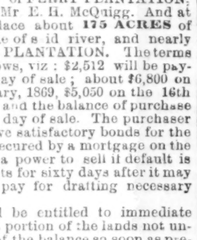
est Tobacco House in Wilmington,
HENRY BURKHEIMER,



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e 19 19—w4t

S. VanAMRINGE, Auctioneer.

ALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July next, I
offer for sale by public auction, at the Court
se in the City of Wilmington, that valuable
NTATION in the county of New Hanover, ly-
on the South side of the North Eastern branch
Cape Fear river, containing about 850
RES, part of the Rocky Point lands, well
n as the VATTS' or FERRY PLANTATION,
now occupied by Mr E. H. McQuigg. And at
ame time and place about 175 ACRES of
on the other side of said river, and nearly
site said VATTS PLANTATION. The terms
le will be as follows, viz: $2,512 will be pay-
in cash on the day of sale; about $6,800 on
6th day of January, 1869, $5,050 on the 16th
of January, 1870, and the balance of purchase
y ten days after day of sale. The purchaser
be required to give satisfactory bonds for the
ferred payments, secured by a mortgage on the
ises, containing a power to sell if default is
e on any payments for sixty days after it may
ue; and also to pay for drafting necessary
eyances.
e purchaser will be entitled to immediate
session of all that portion of the lands not un-
cultivation, and of the balance so soon as pre-
growing crop is harvested.
v 5 17-ts

STORY OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES,

by Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia,
AVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT FOR
the County of New Hanover, the under-
ed is now prepared to take Subscriptions for
above interesting and instructive Work. It
be ready for delivery on the first of July. Ap-
to T. J. WOMBWELL, Agent.
ne 9 216-dx w3t

The Chase Movement.

EW YORK, June 16.—A Richmond dis-
ch to the Herald says: A report has
n current here that Chief Justice Chase
ld positively decline a nomination by
Democratic party prior to the Conven-
. I am authorized to state that such
ot the case. If the Democracy shall
pt a platform in accordance with the
known principles of Mr. Chase, he will
e with the purpose of proclaiming gen-
amnesty, restoring peace, abolishing
tary rule, and establishing the finances
he country on a firm basis. Mr. Chase
ow in receipt of communications from
ding republicans of the East, North and
st, assuring him that if he receives the
nocratic nomination on a platform em-
ying universal suffrage, they will
rtily co-operate in his election. The
ple here are determined to support
New York nominee at any and all
ards.

The Hebrews and the Unitarians.

Dr. Nathans, a Jewish rabbi, not of the
nodox pattern, proposes, in a commu-
ation to the Christian Register, a union
ween Jews and Unitarians. He says:
e are living in a United States; may we not
ail, too, in a united religion? As in union
re is strength, I therefore say a cobination of
s and liberal Unitarians would enable us to
eminate throughout the world those truths in
gion which are advocated by all rational men
welcome to all the children of God. Those
uld be in the form of tracts, pamphlets and
h like, which we find written by Spinoza, Men-
lssohn, Channing, Norton, Clarke and others
aism has always been a true vindicator of
e, clear Unitarianism, and will, under, a scien-
and rational reform, join to fulfill the closing
he prayer, "On this day may the Lord be one,
His name (which exists in his people) be
."

Terrible Shipwrecks.

A terrible shipwreck has occurred in the
glish channel. The iron screw steamer
roone, of Liverpool, while on her pas-
e from Bordeaux to Liverpool, ran
ore near the Land's End, and almost
mediately became a wreck. The cap-
n, chief mate, two stewards, and sixteen
ssengers were drowned, and the remain-
of the crew had the utmost difficulty
escaping in the boats. A severe gale
ged on the northeast coast on the 23d of
y.
The Indian mail also brings accounts of
errible collision between two large ships
the river Hooghly. The impact seems
have been very strong, and both vessels
k, the calamity being accompanied by
loss of several lives and the destruction
£100,000 worth of property. One of the
ssels, the Agamemnon, belonging to Liv-
pool, was homeward bound for London,
d the other, the Ethel, was about to
mmence her homeward passage to Dun-
e.

The Washington correspondent of the
ltimore Sun, under date of the 16th in-
nt, says "a wholesale bill removing the
sabilities from a thousand or more citi-
ns of North Carolina, South Carolina and
abama, passed the Senate to-day by the
quisite two-thirds vote. A glance over
e list shows that the most of those who
e in this bill were original secessionists,
any of them among the most bitter oppo-
nts of the government during the war.
hey are all full-blooded radicals now of
urse, and hence this clemency on the
rt of the radical majority. Out of the
hole list there are but two who are not
w in full communion with Congress."

There has been discovered, in the im-
ediate vicinity of Berlin, Prussia, an in-
haustible bed of salt. A solid bed struck
a depth of 277 feet, has proved to be an
ninterrupted strahm of 500 feet in thick-
ess. This is a discovery of great national
mportance, and makes that country inde-
endent of the imported article.

Gen. Don Carlos Buell and John Quincey
dams are put forward by the Louisville
ournal as proper candidates for the Demo-
ratic nomination on the Fourth of July
ext.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 24. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1868. NO. 20.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

STATE NEWS.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.—The Petersburg Express speaks in the following terms of merited praise of this excellent institution:

"With no desire to reflect upon schools of a similar character, we will be pardoned for remarking that a long and familiar observation of the operations of this Seminary has strongly impressed us with its superior advantages. A daughter, committed to Dr. Smedes, is in safe and reliable keeping. Our friends need not fear to give him a trial.

WOULDN'T it be funny if General Canby should suspend "Governor elect" Holden's order convening the Legislature, with a gentle reminder that it will be well enough for him to "wait for the wagon" (Omnibus)—wait until the "six States" becomes a law? It would be stranger still, if the rumor is true, that Gen. Canby, himself, has assumed that to be law, which is, as yet, no law, and ordered the convening of the Legislature!—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

FINE WHEAT.—Mr. C. W. McCrary, of Long Creek, left at our office yesterday a sample of the Broughton wheat, grown on a pine field lately reclaimed, that for size of head, plumpness and weight of grain, cannot be surpassed anywhere. This was a worn out field which grew up in pines. A year or two since it was cleared, and last fall well broken up and then sewed down in Broughton wheat, without the application of a pound of manure. The land was ploughed very deep, and the result is ten bushels per acre. This shows what deep ploughing and careful farming can do in this county.—Charlotte *Times* 17th.

FINE WHEAT.—Jos. Yeargin, Esq., of the vicinity of Dunnsville, has left at our office a number of heads of wheat, which are equal to anything we have seen this season. Gov. Manly, in the Southern suburbs of the city, has raised some, which is perhaps as fine. As the harvesting season progresses, we are pleased to hear highly favorable accounts of the yield.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

A MEETING was recently held in our sister county Northampton, on the part of the freedmen, to raise money for the purpose of sending a delegate to Raleigh to visit Mr. Holden concerning the petitioning the government for rations and means to carry on farming operations, but it being rather difficult to get an instrument of writing exactly in accordance with the objects of the meeting, a committee was appointed to wait upon a Republican friend, a man of good sense, to have the writings properly drawn up. But their white friend very considerately advised them of their premature appeal to Holden as the Governor of the State, and besides that they would find it to their advantage to go into some one's cotton field, and make the means which they wanted. Did they act upon this advice it would be better for them.—Weldon *News.*

THE CORN AND COTTON CROP.—We are pleased to learn that the corn and cotton crops through this section, as a general thing, have a splendid stand. In some instances the wet weather caused the corn to be injured by a species of worm that bored through it in the ground, which occasioned heavy replanting. But, notwithstanding the extreme backwardness of the Spring, should the seasons prove advantageous in the future, the farmers will have an abundant return for their labors. Such a result would afford a relief that would be most agreeably felt by every one.

Roanoke *News.*

A SAD FACT.—We learn from a practicing attorney of this county that at the last term of the County Court judgments on new debts were entered up against residents of the county for as much as *one hundred thousand dollars.* This, under the present condition of the money market in this section, will prove extremely disastrous, as enforced executions upon these debts would result in the sacrifice of a great deal of property.—Roanoke *News.*

A CORRESPONDENT from the neighborhood of Ringwood tells us of a twenty-acre lot of splendid wheat grown in that section, which will probably produce from four to five hundred bushels. The raising of wheat in that portion of the county is not much engaged in, and this is considered a fine yield.—Roanoke *News.*

THE LADIES of Fayetteville have formed a Circulating Library Association in that town. Glad to hear of the fact. Books are wanted—funds are wanted.

MASONIC.—*Winston Lodge No.* 167.—The following officers of this Lodge have been elected for the ensuing year:

M. J. Bodenhamer—Worshipful Master.
Lee Hendrix—Senior Warden.
Jesse Riggs—Junior Warden.
Wm. Axum—Treasurer.
W. F. Swaim—Secretary.
Geo. M. Mathes—Senior Deacon.
Jerry Miller—Junior Deacon.
Ed. Spach—Tiler.

Salem Lodge, U. D.—Upon application, the Grand Master has granted a dispensation for a Lodge in Salem, and appointed the following officers:

J. W. Hunter—W. M.
A. Minning—S. W.
C. S. Hauser—J. W.
H. W. Barrow—Treas.
A. F. Pfohl—Sec.
W. J. Cooper—S. D.
F. W. Carmichael—J. D.
A. Fogle—Tiler.

Stokesburg Lodge, No. 220.—The following officers were elected in this Lodge for the ensuing year:

Abraham Fulton—W. M.
Sterling Adams—S. W.
A. W. Price—J. W.
J. W. Cole—Treas.
Rufus Massy—Sec.
W. B. Vaughan—S. D.
J. M. Marshall—J. D.
Jos. Fulp—Tiler.

COOL WATER.—The Biblical Recorder says that water in this section, after percolating the strata of sienite, is found to average 60 degrees in temperature. This varies in different places and from various causes. Dr. McDowell, of Murfreesboro', says that the water in that place is from 60 to 55 degrees. Murfreesboro' is on a high bluff on the Meherrin river. We had supposed, without investigating the matter, that the well water, especially in the western portion of the city, was considerably colder than 60 degrees.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—Although the attendance of our brethren of the Conservative press of the State on yesterday was not so full as we had hoped, the "hardness of the times," especially with the craft, constitutes a sufficient explanation of inability to be present.

We were gratified to meet and to take by the hand our worthy and excellent friends and co-laborers, Hon. Lewis Hanes of the Salisbury Old North State; Maj. J. A. Engelhard, of the Wilmington Journal; Capt. Robt. Waring, of the Charlotte Times; Capt. R. A. Shotwell, of the Western Vindicator; Capt. Wm. Biggs, of the Tarboro' Southerner; J. W. Albright, Esq., of the Greensboro' Times and Patriot; R. M. Furman, Esq., of the Henderson Index; Jordan Stone, Esq., of the Roanoke News; Jno. B. Robinson, Esq., of the Goldsboro' Rough Notes. We are pleased to see them all in good health, and to hear that the respective journals over which they so ably and efficiently preside, are, in the main, doing as well as circumstances will allow.

The Convention was organized on yesterday, and had two pleasant sessions. Matters of much interest to the profession, to the public, and the cause, were under advisement and consideration, of which due note will be made in good time.

Ral. *Sent.*, 19th.

SUPREME COURT.—Our friend Captain Wm. Biggs, of the Tarboro' Southerner, was, on yesterday admitted by the Supreme Court to practice in the County Courts.

Raleigh *Sentinel,* 19th *inst.*

FINE WHEAT.—We have received from our friend, J. R. Sloan, Esq., of Moore county, a bunch of wheat marked "Booten," which is as finely headed and as heavily grained as any we have ever seen. This is a variety of wheat that we have never heard of before that we recollect.

Mr. Sloan tells us that he has adopted the sensible plan of cultivating less land and cultivating it better, and this wheat bears him out in it. All such pioneers in the pursuit of good results should have the thanks of the public as benefactors of the community in which they live.

Fayetteville *News.*

WHEAT HARVEST.—The wheat harvest has now commenced with us, and so far as we have heard, the crop promises to be one of the best that has been gathered for years.

The fruit crop also, promises to be abundant, especially apples;—the peaches in some localities were killed by frost, but in others the yield will be an average one.

Winston *Sentinel,* 18th.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We hope there will be some movement set afloat to resuscitate our Agricultural Society. There is considerable effort being made in some portions of the State at present to set matters of the kind afloat again, and which we hope will be crowned with complete success. We have some farmers and horticulturists in this county whose productions will compare with those of any portion of the State, where all things are equal.

We have the Smiths, and the Elliots, McDearmids, Spearmans, the Williamses, Murphys, Evanses, Pearces, Worths, and Smiths again, who need not be ashamed to stand up against *any* one.

Fayetteville *News.*

FOURTH OF JULY.—It is understood that *the* reason why the Omnibus bill has been assumed to be law, when it is, as yet, no law, and the Legislature convened without proper authority, on the 1st prox., is that the Howard amendment may be adopted in time for the inauguration of the "Governor elect" and a grand Radical and negro jubilee on the 4th. If the patriots of '76, who signed, on that day, the great Declaration, could look upon the mutilation of their noble work involved in the Radical abomination *called* "Reconstruction," they would turn in their very graves and forbid this desecration of the day which immortalized *them!*—Ral. *Sentinel.*

COUNTERFEIT.—We have been shown by Mr. Jesse Kyle a counterfeit $10 "greenback," of the Third National Bank of Philadelphia, dated 20th of February, 1867.—In the date of '67' it is difficult to say whether the figure is a 7 or not—made so purposely, no doubt. The note is signed by R. Glendinning, Cashier, and David B. Paul, President. It is a very dangerous counterfeit, for the reason that it is a very good one in every particular, and we are told by Mr. P. A. Wiley, perfect in the signatures.—Fay. *News.*

COUNTY COURT (Special Term) has been in session during the week. No case of more than ordinary importance has come before it thus far. With this term this old and venerable institution, handed down from our English ancestry as a part of the common law, ceases to exist. Radicalism has done its work. This bulwark of the people's rights, and their safeguard against excessive county and local taxes, has to give way to a new system, from the practical operations of which we have nothing to hope. This Court has generally been presided over by gentlemen, justices of known probity and intelligence, and who, being property holders and tax-payers, offered a guarantee that no burden would be laid on the county that was not absolutely necessary for an economical administration of affairs.

We part with this Court with regret—its Chairman, Associate Justices, Clerk, Solicitor, and all its attachees. A purer or more efficient set of officers could not be found in the State.

* * * * *

When this court adjourns it adjourns to meet no more. Upon its tomb will be written, in letters ineffaceble: Murdered by fratricidal hands, because it stood between the plunderers and their prey. A noble epitaph. But there will be a resurrection morn, and then trials and convictions too. *Verbum sap.*—Charlotte *Times.*

THE WELDON ACADEMY.—This institution, under the management of Mr. G. Wm. Prince, at Weldon, will close its first session on Friday next, and will commence its second on Monday next, the month of August to be given for vacation.

PRISONERS.—There are now confined in the jail of Halifax county twenty-six negroes, committed for various offences, eight of the number for murder.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—We are requested to give notice that a meeting will be held in Wadesboro', on Monday of July Court, to organize a County Democratic Club. All citizens of the county favorable to the formation of said Club are requested to be present to take part in its organization.

Wadesboro' *Argus.*

A railway with but one rail is to be put in operation near Paris.

A silver basket, filled with specie, was a gift at a Chicago silver wedding.

From the National Inteligencer, June 17.

THE GEORGIA OUTRAGES.

Some days ago we published a statement of facts in connection with the arrest, imprisonment, and proposed trial by military commission of certain citizens of Georgia and of the means employed to procure and extort from ignorant and helpless freedmen the testimony upon which to take away in cold blood the lives of the persons accused. The testimony we published revealed deeds done by the military authorities equal in their atrocity and diabolical malignity to the most infamous judicial assassinations recorded in history. The statement left nothing to be added in order to excite the indignation of every honest man of any party. The question rose above party, and appealed to that sense of truth, justice, and humanity which we have a right to expect from the masses of our fellow men, regardless of political bias. And in this connection we repel with scorn the suggestion that the life of him who fell is esteemed of no account, by reason of his political action. If he was murdered, as there is reason to believe he was, and the authors of the act can be ascertained by the ordinary and legitimate modes of judicial investigation, they deserve whatever punishment the law inflicts. But that furnishes no reason why men entirely respectable in their antecedents, of orderly character, and prominent before the community, should be incarcerated upon mere suspicion, cut off from access to friends or counsel, and the witnesses subjected to intimidation, threats, starvation, and solitary confinement, in order to induce them to criminate those whom they have already declared to be innocent, so far as they know, of all participation in this crime.—Such unusual proceedings on the part of the prosecutors supply the very strongest presumption that the accused are innocent, and furnishes incontestible evidence that the bad men thus abusing their power have murder in their hearts.

We are glad to be able to say that many intelligent, candid, and influential Republicans who have been made acquainted with these transactions repudiate and denounce them indignantly, as wanting in every element of justice. We warn these bad men conducting these proceedings, that for every drop of innocent blood they may shed, for every one of their dastardly acts of cruelty, whether upon whites or blacks, they will be held sternly accountable by an outraged public opinion. They may depend upon it that each one of them will be held to a just retribution.

We now call upon our readers to note as a part of this horrible transaction, the affidavit we append, of John Wells, freedman. One of those gentlemen who attest this affidavit is personally known to us as a gentleman of high integrity, humanity, and moderation of character. Wells was one of the freedmen sought to be used as a witness against the arrested parties. In vain did he protest that he knew nothing against them whatever. He was carried off to Fort Pulaski, robbed of the money on his person by these parties who thus disgrace the national uniform—robbed of his clothing, and put into a cell by himself, six feet by four. Here, after various modes and devices to produce terror, he is finally taken to a room to have his head shaved, a cannon trained upon him, and he told to prepare for immediate death. Under these trying circumstances he refers to his duty as a citizen and member of the Church, and refuses to perjure himself by swearing away the lives of innocent men. And then, in defiance of all law or right, after his release, he is put to work—to prevent him, we suppose, from having access to the public, and an opportunity to narrate the foul cruelties to which he had been subjected.

It is proper to state that the individual, one James F. Johnson, lending his countenance to these proceedings, was, we hear, an unsuccessful applicant for the position of counsel to the prisoners, with a large fee.

The treatment shown to this witness was extended to others. It will be seen that a denial of proper and necessary food was one of the means employed to fabricate this testimony.

A part of this affidavit throws some light on these extraordinary proceedings. We read of "two detectives from Washington," by whom these poor negroes were thus subjected to duress and a species of torture in order to induce them to swear away life. Who were the parties by whom these infamous and shameless creatures were obtained from Washington, and thus employed, does not appear; but it is enough to say that under such vile agencies no man's life is safe for one moment, whether in Georgia or any where else.—We do not credit that any Washington City detectives were engaged in this work; we cannot credit that any of our recognized detectives would have been willing to participate in this outrage.

And now shall this intolerable shame and infamy, this cruel and cold preparation for a series of military murders and assassinations, be permitted to proceed? We appeal confidently to every man in the land of every party, who is not himself a murderer and an assassin, to every one who has in his bosom those noble instincts of justice and humanity which lift man above the brute. We call upon each one of these to place himself in the position of these unfortunate gentlemen, and to consider how safe he would regard his life or reputation if it were struck at by such informal agencies. Let every man do as he would be be done by in this matter, and these deeds will be brought to a stop, and their authors punished. And what punishment rould be too great for a people to visit upon the officials who have thus disgraced their character as officers? Who hereafter will take the hand of any of the men who have thus deliberately planned for a murder? They deserve, not merely to have stripped from their shoulders the uniform they have disgraced and dishonored, but to be marked by the brand proper to the crime of Cain. Honest men everywhere cannot but loathe them, and human nature will blush to own that they wear the form of man.

But, let all remember that in this matter time presses. We may not delay action, lest we share the guilt of those now halting on the threshold of his foul crime.—Let those murderers—for such they are in heart, intent and the natural consequences of their acts—be taught that there is a sentiment in this land which they have defied at their own peril.

STATEMENT OF JOHN WELLS, FREEDMAN, MADE JUNE 11, 1868, AT COLUMBUS, GA.

I was taken with the other prisoners arrested at the same time with myself to Fort Pulaski. We were all stripped and examined for weapons and money. All money was taken from the prisoners and has not yet been returned, so far as I know; nor has the clothing been given back to them.—Each prisoner was put into a cell by himself; the cells are four by six feet, with a very narrow opening above for ventilation; one vacant cell was left between those occupied by the prisoners, so that no two prisoners occupied adjoining cells. Soon after our arrival persons apparently in authority inquired in the hearing of witness whether "the razors" were ready to shave the heads of prisoners. Being answered affirmatively, witness was blindfolded and taken off to another part of the fort; his head was lathered; two men held him, while others standing around prepared to shave his head and spoke of what was to be done. They drew his head back and in an effort to put himself in a more comfortable position the bandage was pushed from his eyes, when witness discovered he was in a casemate or other large room, and that a cannon had been trained upon him, and that a man seemd to be in the act of firing it directly at him. Witness was very much alarmed; supposed they were about to kill him, and begged for a little time to make a statement, and meet his fate. They replied that there was but little time then, but they would give him fifteen minutes. Witness stated all he knew of the occurrences on the night of Ashburn's murder; where he was at various hours of the night; how and when and where he heard of the killing; and affirmed most positively his own innocence, and his entire ignorance of any fact or circumstance going to implicate others. He spoke of his own previous character as a citizen and member of the church, saying he had told them the truth; that he could not utter a falsehood to implicate innocent persons; and that if for this they still persisted in taking his life, they must do it.

Witness was finally taken back to his cell, was left there for some days longer—during which he was repeatedly interrogated—and was finally permitted to walk out, and, at length, was allowed the freedom of the fort. This privilege was granted, as he was informed, because the parties examining him believed he was innocent, and knew nothing against others. Witness was put to work about the fort.

The persons who blindfolded witness, and interrogated him, he understood, were detectives, perhaps officers in the detective force.

John Stapler, another prisoner, witness learned, was put through the same process as himself. One of the detectives subsequently said to witness that Stapler had told two tales, which contradicted each other. He (Stapler) was finally put into the "sweat-box," and kept there from Saturday morning until Sunday night. Does not know whether the answers finally extorted from him were satisfactory to the inquisitors or not. Heard, however, that Stapler stuck to the last tale he told, which, witness was informed, referred to Barker, another prisoner, and amounted to but little.

Witness was told that if he divulged anything he saw or heard while at Fort Pulaski they would put him in there for five years. There was some lumber at the fort, which, the prisoners of the garrison told witness, had been brought there to erect a gallows to hang the prisoners from Columbus.

Ex-Provisional Governor James Johnson, the present Collector of the port of Savannah, visited the fort while the prisoners were there. Heard him ask Barker who killed Ashburn; said he (Johnson) knew every one of the damned rascals, and so did he, (Barker.) He denounced Dudley Chipley and Dr. Kirksee, and other prisoners, as damned scoundrels and assassins, and said they were the leaders of it. Johnson was very violent and denunciatory. Barker made no reply that witness, who was standing above, could hear.

It was reported at the fort that Alex. Stanford, an emigrant to Liberia from Columbus, while detained two weeks in Savannah, waiting for the ship to sail, made several visits to Jas. Johnson, and, for the sake of money, was induced to make statements, the object of which was to implicate others; and it was even said many, if not all, the recent arrests had been made in consequence of his pretended disclosures. Heard Johnson talking to Stephens the same day he talked with Barker, but some work was going on in the neighborhood, and could not distinguish what was said.

The white prisoners, at least Daniel and Betez, were taken off and examined also, but what was said and done witness did not learn.

A soldier prisoner, or one who appeared to be such, told witness that the authorities intended to hang five or six of the principal prisoners, and send the others to prison for ten or twelve years.

For nine days witness had no meat to eat, and supposes the other prisoners fared no better. His breakfast consisted of bread and coffee, without sugar; his dinner was rice soup. Supper same as breakfast. After the nine days meat was given to prisoners.

Some of the soldiers of the garrison were kind, others were not. Of the latter class were two who used to gather up the food for prisoners and throw it to them as if they had been dogs.

When the prisoners were taken to Atlanta from Fort Pulaski, witness was brought along with them, though in a separate car, as far as Macon, when he was told he could return to his home in Columbus.

The two detectives, who seemed to have chief control in the examination of prisoners, said they had come from Washington.

Prisoners had no bedding or blankets.

JOHN WELLS.

Witness:
P. W. ALEXANDER.
E. T. SHEPHEARD.
WM KING.
JOHN MCKENDREE.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Restoration of the Southern States—Their Weight in the Presidential Contest.

The omnibus bill which is now before the President is to admit to representation in Congress Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Louisiana when their Legislatures shall have ratified the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, upon condition that there shall be no denial or abridgement hereafter of the elective franchise on account of color, and that Georgia shall make certain changes in the fifth article of her constitution. The fourteenth amendment, which the Legislatures are required to ratify, is the amendment to the constitution proposed in the joint resolution which passed Congress June 13th, 1866, declaring all persons born or naturalized in the United States citizens of the United States and of the States where they reside, apportioning representatives among the several States according to their respective numbers, (but reducing the representation in proportion to the number of male citizens twenty-one years of age who shall be excluded from the franchise, except for crime,) and declaring that no person shall hold any office under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken the oath as a member of Congress, of the State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State or of the United States, shall have engaged in rebellion or given aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States. This amendment, which was proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the various States, was rejected by the Legislatures of the ten Southern States, in some cases unanimously, and in all by a vote approaching unanimity.

There was considerable objection in the House to the admission of Florida, urged by some on the ground that the Governor had the appointing of nearly all the State officers, and hence that the constitution was not republican; that it created 800 officers, with aggregate salaries of nearly $800,000 per annum, &c., but Mr. Bingham's appeal to admit Florida as necessary to secure the adoption of the fourteenth amendment presented a view of the case which partisans could appreciate. The motion to strike out Florida was lost by a vote of 99 to 45, and the bill including Florida was passed by the solid republican vote. In regard to Georgia, Congress went behind the constitution adopted by that State, and required her to strike out the provisions in her constitution preventing the enforcement of contracts made prior to June, 1865. In cases where the time fixed by the constitution of any State for the assembling of its Legislature shall have passed, the Legislature is required by the bill to convene within twenty days after the time this act takes effect, unless the Governor shall sooner convene the same. Within ten days after the President receives official information of the ratification of the fourteenth amendment by the Legislature of either of the States, he is to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

The bill for the admission of Arkansas having been already passed, there are now seven Southern States "reconstructed."—Of the remainder, Virginia completed her constitution on the 17th of April, but the election for its ratification has not yet been ordered. In Mississippi, the constitution was adopted on the 12th of May, and the election on it takes place June 22. In Texas, the "constitutional convention" met on the 1st of June, and as its labors are just fairly begun, the formality of a vote on its ratification is not expected until some time in the fall. It may be added here that there is a bill before the House for the division of Texas into three States, to be named Texas, East Texas and South Texas. The State has an area of more than three times the extent of the six New England States, but its population, slave and free, in 1860, little exceeded 600,000. It is doubtful whether the division will take place at present, or until party purposes shall render it necessary.

Looking only to the seven Southern States now provided for by the admission of Arkansas and the passage of the reconstruction bill, we may expect, probably before the adjournment of Congress, fourteen Senators, making a Senate of sixty-six, and thirty-eight Representatives, who, by the short cut of reconstruction have arrived at official honors and dignities which others have devoted the best years and labors of their lives to attain. The new Southern officials, both federal and State, will be mostly made up of persons from other States, or of ex-confederates whose disabilities have to be removed by Congress, some of whom were among the most ultra of the original advocates of secession. But it has been already indicated in that body that conversion to radicalism atones for all past offenses. The real object of the measures hastening the admission of the southern States is to obtain their electoral votes in the coming Presidential election, which are counted upon as certain through the same agencies which have already been employed in carrying their constitutions.

The total number of votes in the electoral college, when all these States are admitted, is 317, of which 159 are necessary to a choice. Of these Alabama has 8 electoral votes, Arkansas 5, Florida 3, Georgia 9, Louisiana 7, Mississippi 7, North Carolina 9, South Carolina 6, Texas 6, Virginia 10. Here are 70 votes, leaving only 89 votes to be obtained from the Northern and Western States, to elect the radical candidates. It may thus happen that a majority of little more than one-third of the Northern electoral vote, aided by the colored vote of the South, will elect a President, and the same minority alliance of whites and blacks may hereafter control the general government, as it does now the Southern States. The constitution of each and every one of the States just admitted have been made to order, and as for any intelligent or even free choice exercised in their adoption, they have no moral weight or significance whatever. The mass of the suffragans by whose vote these constitutions were adopted cannot now explain what they have done, and do not even profess to comprehend it.

It is evident that constitutions forced by such an enginery upon the people violate as completely the theory upon which our whole political system is based, that the people have a right to choose their own form of government, as if they were thrust down their thoats by bayonets openly.—Constitutions which are not the natural and spontaneous growth of the genius and will of a people, and outward forms which are not vivified by the inward spirit, can only stand upright as long as they are propped from outside. Such a condition of things as the present, therefore, cannot be permanent.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The Federal Court—The Bank Case.

The Bank case—Thomas Branch & Sons of Petersburg, Va., vs Wm. Grimes, Esq., a stockholder of the Bank of Washington, N. C., to which we alluded several days ago, was not concluded until Tuesday. The case was ably argued for the plaintiffs by Messrs. D. M. Carter and Ed. Graham Haywood, and by Gov. Bragg and W. S. Mason, Esq., for the defence, from Friday until Tuesday. Our engagements prevented us from hearing the argument, but we learn on all sides that it was one of unusual ability. The case was submitted to the jury by his Honor, Judge Brooks, in a concise and perspicuous charge on the law and the evidence on Tuesday. The jury retired and in a short time returned with a verdict in favor of the defendant. The counsel for the plaintiffs presented exceptions to the ruling of the Judge, and the case will probably go up to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is a case involving consequences in which a large number of persons in the State are deeply interested, as there are understood to be several others of a similar character pending. Whatever may be the law, the equity of the case will strike every person as being on the side of the defendants.

Pending a period of strong excitement against the Banks of this State a year ago, a clause was inserted in the charters of several of them by the Legislature, binding the stockholders personally for the debts of the Banks, which, although understood not to be merited by any mismanagement of the Banks, but prompted by the then prevailing hostility to all Banks, was accepted by the stockholders of said Banks. Our Banks were, for so many years, conducted with such skill and propriety, and had become so essential, as was generally believed, to the business of the country, that much of the opposition to them abated, their notes being generally equal to specie, and those clauses in their charters came to be regarded as a nullity, although the precedent was kept up in the charters of some of the new Banks. But for the unfortunate civil war, which, even to this day Radicals will not admit is at an end, no difficulty would probably have ever occurred between the Banks and their bill-holders. The late disastrous war destroyed every Bank in the State, not because they were mismanaged by the stockholders or officers, but partly, if not chiefly, because of the exigencies of its condition, and the general pecuniary calamities which befel our entire people. Though every one of them, we presume, at the close of the war, held ample means in State and individual bonds to meet their entire indebtedness, yet, when the State, in obedience to the President and the party in power, abolished slavery and repudiated her debt incurred during the war, thus destroying at least three-fourths of the resources of the Banks upon which they relied for the redemption of their notes, every Bank became insolvent. The suit above alluded to is designed to test before the Courts the liability of the stockholders in said Banks, as to their personal responsibility to redeem the outstanding notes of the Banks, or pay whatever liabilities existed against the Banks.

No class of persons in this State have suffered more from the calamities of the war than the stockholders of the Banks.—Generally, they were slaveholders, and a large portion of them aged men, widows and orphans, who were suddenly reduced to poverty—many of them by the loss of their slaves, the entire loss of their State and bank stocks, and the depreciation and loss of individual bonds and other property. Their profits from their Bank stock had never been so large as to oppress the people. The Banks have surrendered, or will surrender their entire assets for the use of their creditors. Under such circumstances, it will be found difficult, we judge, to obtain any jury in the country who will be willing to force the few remaining stockholders, who have anything left, to pay the outstanding debts of the Banks over and above the exhaustion of the entire assets of the Banks themselves.

We have not a cent's interest, *pro* or *con*, in the determination of this question, further than the common sympathies of humanity for our people, and the anxiety we have to see *all our people*, who have been common sufferers in the remarkable and oppressive calamities which have befallen the Southern people, feel and practice those sympathies towards each other, and to exercise that mutual forbearance, justice and mercy, which a suffering and downtrodden people ought always to feel.

The German Press and the Chicago Nominations.

The Chicago nominations and platform don't seem to elicit much enthusiasm from the German Radical press. Indeed, some of the latter plumply repudiate the candidates, while others repudiate the platform. Thus, the Boston Pioneer, edited by Karl Heinzen, a leading German Radical, says:

"The Convention in Chicago closed its work on May 20. On its side, or rather as its guide or guardian, sat the Convention of the G. A. R., which, with its resolutions and nominations, advanced it. That it nominated General Grant was a matter of course. And who brought forth this name when the Republican Convention was to commence nominating? Why, General Logan, Commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.—this 'unpolitical benevolent association'—and, of course, the candidate of the G. A. R.'s was made the unanimous nominee of the Republican party.—But, as far as regards the platform, the best part of the resolutions of the G. A. R. concerning equality in the *North* as well as the South was ignored.

"In the Vice-Presidency, they were not so unanimous to place by the side of the unprincipled cigar-and-men's-life destroyer a sound and radical minded man like Wade; they could not risk to nominate the scare-crow Wilson, who worked restless for the honor. He was also considered impracticable; and, therefore, the offenseless and winding Colfax was selected.

"Grant and Colfax are, therefore, the saviors of the party and the country. On the reception of the congratulations, the latter, at least, answered by pointing to the platform and the objects of the party; the former, however, only pointed to his past record as security that he would do his duty [Mr. Johnson does the same], and has not a word for the principles."

We quote again from another German paper, the Zukunft, the organ of the North American Turnerbund:

"The smoking, whisky-drinking, Knownothing, epaulet-carrying Grant is nominated for the Presidency, and the with all factions of the Republican party coqueting Speaker Colfax is nominated for the Vice-Presidency. We will not here consider whether the ticket is a 'strong' one, for, in the first place, the question is of but little interest to us, and, secondly, it can only be answered with any certainty till after the Democratic National Convention. The only question for the consideration of the Radicals is, can you vote the ticket put up at Chicago or not? We answer this question in the negative."

The Iowa Tribune, a German paper published in Burlington, in that State, goes the candidates, but repudiates the platform. It says:

"We are in a position similar to that of Horace Greeley sixteen years ago. We accept the candidates and spit upon the platform. * * * The author of the same—the most horrible fabrication of the kind we have ever seen—would do better to hang himself on the next tree."

The Word of God Abideth Forever.

We find the following beautiful thought in the North British Review:

"It is a matter of congratulation that the Bible has passed triumphantly through the ordeal of verbal criticism. English infidels of the last century raised a premature pean over the discovery and publication of so many various readings. They imagined that the popular mind would be rudely and thoroughly shaken, that Christianity would be placed in imminent peril of extinction, and that the church would be dispersed, and ashamed at the sight of its Magna Charta. But the result has blasted all their hopes, and the oracles of God are found to have been preserved in immaculate integrity.

"The storm which shakes the oak only loosens the earth around its roots, and its violence enables the tree to strike its roots deeper in the soil.

"So it is that Scripture has gloriously surmounted every trial. These gather around the Bible a dense 'cloud of witnesses,' from the ruins of Nineva and the valley of the Nile; from the slabs and basreliefs of Sennacherib, and tombs and mountains of Pharaoh; from roots of Chaldee paraphrasts, and Syrian versionists; from the cells and libraries of monastic scribes, and the dry and dusty labors of scholars and antiquarians.

"Our present Bibles are undiluted by the lapse of ages. Her oracles, written amid such strange diversity of time, place and condition—among the sands and cliffs of Arabia, the fields and hills of Palestine—in the palaces of Babylon, and in the dungeons of Rome—have come to us in such unimpaired fullness and accuracy, that we are placed as advantageously toward them as the generation which hung on the lips of Jes

THE CAMPAIGN JOURNAL

FROM JULY 4th TO NOVEMBER 20th, 1868.

The Proprietors of the JOURNAL, recognizing the importance of the more extended influence of their paper and the great scarcity of money, have determined to make the price of their campaign issue such as will place it within the reach of every man in the country. This is done in the view of disseminating sound political doctrines in the present crisis of our governmental affairs. The JOURNAL will continue to be the fearless advocate of Conservative Democratic principles, and the earnest defender of the Constitution. It will uphold with all its power the rights of The People, and will vigorously oppose the destructive and treasonable policy of Radicalism. It will seek to restore unity and good feeling throughout the nation, and thereby aid in securing the permanent Peace and Prosperity of the Republic.

The Presidential campaign of 1868 will be one of the most important and hotly-contested which has ever stirred the national heart. Issues of gigantic proportions will be brought before the people, and upon their verdict at the ballot-box the very existence of the Republic may depend. To the South especially will this Campaign be most important and vital. In this contest the Democratic and Conservative press must play a most important part, and no documents more potential can be scattered broadcast over the land. To meet this demand the Proprietors of THE JOURNAL will furnish their Daily and Weekly issues for the campaign, from July 4th to November 20th, to subscribers and clubs, at the following rates:

DAILY,

One copy	$ 3 00
Five copies	14 00
Ten copies	25 00

WEEKLY,

One copy		$ 1 00
Five copies,	to one address	4 50
Ten copies,	" "	8 00
Twenty copies,	" "	15 00
Thirty copies,	" "	22 00
Fifty copies,	" "	35 00
One hund'd copies,	" "	50 00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1868.

Another Warning.

The riot on Saturday night, during which a colored mob rescued a negro thief from the hands of the police, inflicting injuries upon the officers of the law, and threatening violence to the Mayor, presents another warning to our citizens, not to notice which would be in direct conflict with our duty as journalists, excusable only on the plea of cowardice. We have never countenanced proscription of the blacks except in self-defence, nor would we do so now, did we not believe it necessary for the safety of the peace of our community. If we thought they could be made peaceable and industrious laborers, for the sake of old associations and former faithful services, we would plead in their behalf—nay, if any excepted class of them could be elevated to the positon of citizens, to the benefit of the race and the country, we would not be backward in bestowing upon them every privilege and right which experience and time might warrant. But daily we witness conduct on their part which renders such citizenship in direct conflict with the welfare of the country.

The success and immunity with which mob law was exercised in this city on Saturday, practically renders null and void every ordinance of our municipal government where the offender is a negro. In the case in question, the crime was larceny; had it been arson or murder, would the action of the mob been different, and the laws of the country vindicated? A culprit taken *flagrante delicto*, is violently arrested from the officers of the law in the public streets of our city, by an excited and noisy mob, who injure the police, threaten to follow them into the City Hall, which building they surround and are driven from the doors only by the intervention of the bayonets of the military, and there has been no arrests. When we consider that the city is still under the control of its best citizens, the police composed of sober, honest and honorable men, and the military under charge of educated and gentlemanly soldiers, and yet such conduct goes unpunished, what may we expect when the thief and a portion of his protectors compose our police force, and the balance form the "loyal" militia to enforce the laws and ordinances of their white associates who fill the offices of Mayor and Aldermen? What security then will there be for life or property?

Are not all these things possible, nay, probable? The industrious and respectable portion of the colored people, who, however, have no words of condemnation for such outrages, and by silence, at least, give them countenance, will not be applicants for the positions within the gift of the city officials, but it will be the indolent and lawless of the race who must become our police. The better class have constant and profitable employment; the idle and vicious will be applicants for positions, and *they will receive them.*

We have, on several occasions, urged upon our people the necessity of supplying the places of these negroes with whites.—In a few months several hundred white men could be employed with profit to our citizens and with security to our city, in places now filled with negroes who either engage in these riots in person, or support the associations in which such conduct is encouraged, and promote the men who lead the ignorant blacks into the commission of crime. We urge it upon them again, for we honestly believe a different course will end in disaster to our community; and when too late, we will repent of our folly. We have had warnings sufficient. Gentlemen have been threatened on the street; violence has been attempted upon unarmed persons at night; ladies and gentlemen in public assemblies have been insulted; and now the mob has assaulted the police and the laws of the city openly violated. What the next step may be we dread to consider. We have it in our power to protect ourselves in a peaceful and legitimate way, and if we neglect to do so, then the fault will be ours. We have possibly referred to this subject for the last time, and place the responsibility upon other shoulders.

Thanks.

The editor returns his thanks to an esteemed friend in Richmond county for a bucket of delicious apricots. We assure him such favors are *sometimes* as gratefully received as long homilies upon morals or politics. It is kind in our friends in their abundance to recollect the paucity and the prices of the Wilmington fruit market.

Immigration Societies.

There was nothing which formed the topic of more interesting discussions, in the recent Editorial Conference, than subjects relating to the agricultural interests of the State and the duty of the press in regard to them. Chief among these was the question of Immigration and its bearing upon the future prosperity of the country. The editors pledged themselves to do everything in their power to promote this and all kindred interests. So far as we are concerned, such promises were unnecessary, for our columns spoke for us. Having devoted much of our own thoughts to these subjects, we have also been honored by the enterprising farmers, composing the New Hanover County Agricultural Society, with the reports of their proceedings, and the able and interesting papers and addresses read before them. They have proposed nothing which they believed for the general welfare, which we have not heartily endorsed and urged with all our ability.—And where their efforts have not met with a second, it has been no fault of ours.

We are glad to know that this Society will, before the next crop season, inaugurate in a practical manner, the subject of the introduction of white labor on our plantations. This will be done by direct means, without the intervention or aid of agencies or other societies. The men who have the work in hand are practical farmers, entirely unused to give way in the face of difficulties, and who are nerved by the repeated disasters incurred by the unreliability of the present system of labor.—That a beginning will be made in this county during the coming season we have no doubt, and we have much confidence in its success.

In this connection we publish a scheme projected by a correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer and Examiner*, through which white labor can be introduced into the South and made profitable to our resident population, and those who may be induced to settle among us. It is as follows:

"1. Every neighborhood should buy a central tract of land on the best terms possible, divide it into twenty acre lots, with a log house on each lot.

"2. Each farmer owning one hundred acres of land to take one lot, and to donate this lot in fee simple to every white laboring man immigrating from outside of the State, who will bind himself to vote the Democratic or Conservative ticket for the next three or five years, at the end of which period the deed is to be made.

"3. The laborer is to bind himself also to work for none other but those belonging to the company, but to choose his own employer.

"4. The whole business of this local company could be managed by one man without salary, and as many laborers as might be wanted can easily be obtained directly from Castle Garden, New York city, the chief immigration office in America."

We submit this plan to the consideration of those more immediately interested in this matter as containing some suggestions of practical importance. There is no doubt that some uniform system of neighborhood or county action would best promote this work. The frequent failures, after the most beggarly attempts to form Immigration societies upon a large scale, have demonstrated that want of means, if not the want of general interest in the subject, stands as an impassable barrier to success. If our section is ever blessed and made prosperous by the introduction of intelligent and industrious white settlers and laborers, and there can be no doubt that such will be the case, it must have its beginning in the efforts of small communities working in their own interests and to meet their own necessities. Men engaged in pursuits not requiring such help, however much they may acknowledge their indirect interest in the matter, require all their means in their immediate business for present pressing wants, and cannot spare any portion of it to further their future chances of success. In the ups and downs of every day life, the rapid rise and fall of business men, most are unwilling to make investments which may not be realized in time to do them any good.

We are satisfied, therefore, that the success of Southern Immigration must depend upon the modest efforts of neighborhoods, by persons having an immediate and direct pecuniary interest therein, and cannot look for support at first from much aid to be derived from the citizens generally. We must view this question from a practical and not a theoretical stand point. Every great project in this country, however much the entire population has been benefited thereby, had its foundation in the efforts of a few bold pioneers who had a direct interest in its successful operation. And although upon the introduction of white settlers into the South, we believe, depends its future prosperity—nay, its adaptitude as the abode of an honorable and proud people—still we are satisfied that this great work must be inaugurated by that portion of our population who have an immediate pecuniary interest in the matter. Therefore, to turn the tide of immigrants now seeking homes in the Northwestern States to the inviting fields and salubrious climate of the South, we look to our farmers. Upon their individual and associated efforts must depend the commencement of a work which will end in the glory, wealth and power of our beloved section.

Fire in Charleston.

A very destructive fire occurred in Charleston on Saturday night, whereby several valuable stores and stocks were consumed. It broke out about eleven o'clock in the wholesale paint and oil establishment of Messrs. Holmes & Calder, No. 128 Meeting street, near Hasel. It is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion in the centre of the main building. Besides the store of Messrs. Holmes & Calder, those of Messrs. Campbell & Knox, Auctioneers, and Wm. L. Webb, crockery store, were destroyed. The buildings and stocks were insured.

The fire at one time threatened to become a most extensive conflagration, but was checked by the timely exertions of the fire department. Much credit is awarded to them, Mr. Francis Nipson is especially mentioned for gallant and valuable services.

An Address to the North.

Resolved, That we hereby take the liberty of suggesting to the delegation from North Carolina, in that Convention, the propriety of counselling with the other delegations from the South, as to the necessity of issuing, then and there, an address to the people of the North, setting forth, in a strong and proper light, the existing condition of affairs in the South growing out of Radical legislation; that we believe this to be the more indispensable, because to the sense of justice, patriotism and love of constitutional liberty of the Northern masses, do we look for redemption from the grievous evils under which our people labor.

So reads one of the series of resolutions adopted by the Conservative editors of this State in their recent Conference, and we produce it thus prominently in order to direct notice to it and call it to the attention of our delegation to the National Democratic Convention. We regard it of great importance. Beyond doubt there is very general ignorance at the North of the true condition of political affairs at the South. The masses see only their local papers, and such as are supporters of the legislation which has produced our troubles see only such statements as Radical editors chose to give them, or are fed with the falsehoods from carpet-bag correspondents.

With the exception possibly of the very able paper issued by the Democratic Executive Committee of South Carolina, and which the Honorable Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, incorporated into his able speech upon the iniquities of reconstruction in the House of Representatives, there has been no attempt in any paper emanating from such a source as to give it weight at the North, to detail in a proper light the existing condition of affairs in the South, and this was confined to South Carolina matters entirely.

The gathering together of some of the most eminent men of the South, at the National Democratic Convention, presents an opportunity which will not occur in many years for consultation and the preparation and publication of an address in behalf of the suffering people of this section, which will find its way into almost every household in the North. Such a paper, properly written, "setting forth, in a strong and proper light, the existing condition of affairs in the South, growing out of Radical legislation," will form an appeal to the justice, patriotism and love of constitutional liberty of the Northern masses, such as cannot fall upon heedless ears or hostile hearts. The statements of Southern delegates, giving but a plain recital of the outrages perpetrated in the name of loyalty in these States—the mere mockery of governments established, having for their corner stones ignorance, corruption and crime, must have a good effect if the common sympathies of the heart for the sufferings of their fellow-men are not destroyed, and virtue and honor fled from the breasts of the Northern people. There is no necessity to color the record by the employment of verbiage or attract attention by the finish of the composition—nothing need be extenuated nor aught set down in malice—for nothing can be more eloquent or appeal stronger to the sympathies of the heart or to comprehensions of the mind, than a plain, unvarnished statement of the practical workings of Southern reconstructions—the moral, social and political anarchy which is rapidly following in the wake of white disfranchisement and universal negro suffrage.

We hope such a document shall be prepared and published, and if nothing else is accomplished, it will live on the pages of history as the manly protest of our people against the tyranny which insulted and humiliated one section at the expense of the liberty of the whole country.

Arrival of Immigrants

We learn that the last steamer from Bremen to Baltimore brought fifty immigrants, mostly in families, destined for New Kent county, Virginia, where arrangements had been made for them in advance, by purchases and leases of land. Ere this they have reached their new homes. We hope the reception they will receive and the advantages which they will enjoy will be such as to induce others to follow their lead, and these settlers prove the forerunners of thousands of others who will seek homes in Virginia and the other Southern States to their own advantage and for the welfare of the country.

We commend the enterprise of the New Kent farmers and the success with which they have met to our own people. These Virginians have struck the keynote to prosperity, and they have the hearty good will of all for an early return to their energy and public-spirited efforts to build up their own fortunes and to better the condition of their beloved commonwealth.

Remains of Rear Admiral Bell.

The citizens of Newburgh, New York, the residence of the late Rear Admiral HENRY HAYWOOD BELL, drowned in Osaka river, Japan, design honoring his remains with a public reception when they arrive home. By a letter from the Secretary of the Navy Department we learn that the remains are on board the United States ship Supply, which is expected to reach Boston from China the latter part of the present month.

Fire at Red Banks—Loss of Property.

RED BANKS, June 24th, 1868.

EDITORS JOURNAL—*Gentlemen:*—Last night about 11 o'clock, a fiend in human shape applied the match to the still tub of Peacock & McCallum's still, and in a few moments the entire yard was in full blaze, and but for the strenuous and untiring efforts of the freedmen in the employ of the firm, five thousand dollars would not cover the loss. All praise is due the hands.—Loss about two thousand dollars.

Messrs. Peacock & McCallum are truly benefactors in this county, and nothing but a fiend would do them such injury.

Respectfully, your obd't serv't,

——— ———.

P. S.—Major WOOTEN, the gentlemanly clerk and thorough worker, superintended the whole affair with much credit.

Greeley now prints every day a rhyming appeal for Grant at the head of a conspicuous column. Only a few months' since, he said editorially, "Gen. Grant we esteem by no means a great man, nor even a very great General," and yet he attempts to accuse the writer of the aforesaid rhyme of inconsistency!

For the Journal.

Davidson College.

Messrs. Editors: The Thirtieth Annual Commencement will take place on the 15th and 16th of July. Dr. Dabnez, of Virginia, will deliver the annual oration before the two Literary Societies, and Dr. Howe, of South Carolina, will preach the sermon to the William's Association.

Representatives from the Societies.—Eumeneun Society—J. F. Cannon, S. C.; E. W. Kerr, N. C.; R. B. McAlpine, Ark.

Philanthropic Society—S. H. Bell, N. C.; W. A. Milner, Ga.; R. M. Tuttle, N. C., will speak on Wednesday night.

On Thursday following the Junior Class will speak.

Junior Speakers—H. J. Baker, Fla.; A. R. Banks, S. C.; W. H. Davis, N. C.; J. W. Davis, N. C.; L. M. Hoffman, N. C.; F. Brevard McDowell, N. C.; A. J. Morrison, N. C.; W. H. Verner, S. C.; J. S. F. Verner, S. C.; P. P. Winn, Ga.

Senior Speakers—A. Ross Kennedy, S. C., Valedictarian; Albert C. Wharton, Jr., N. C., Salutatory; R. Hall Morrison, Jr., North Carolina.

Marshals.—Eumeneun Society—W. H. Verner, R. B. McAlpine, J. C. Scott, S. C.; J. W. Davis.

Philantropic Society—R. M. Wooten, N. C.; H. J. Baker, P. H. Pitts, Ala.; M. F. Rainbardt, Missouri.

Chief Marshal—A. J. Morrison.

The Marshals promise every attention to render the occasion pleasant and orderly to those who may favor the Institution with a visit.

Insurrection at the Workhouse—The Disturbance Promptly Quelled—One of the Convicts Killed—Another Wounded—A Third Escapes.

Wednesday afternoon between six and seven o'clock an insurrection occurred among the convicts at the County Workhouse which, but for the prompt action and presence of mind of the guard, might have been more serious in its results.

As the prisoners were coming out from supper one of the guard, Patrick Boyle, heard of a conspiracy among them to break the chains by which some of them are linked together in couples, and which others wear with a ball around the foot.—On placing them in the cells for the night, Mr. Boyle was about proceeding to examine into the matter, when one of the convicts, Alfred Robinson, threw his arms around him, then seized hold of the pistol by his side. At this demonstration the convicts crowded around the guard, who quietly commenced attempting to free his arms.—He succeeded in releasing himself sufficiently to grasp his pistol, at which the convict who held him relinquished his hold and ran. Mr. Boyle drew his pistol and fired. The ball missed the object aimed at, but took effect upon another of the crowd, No. 18, killing him almost instantly. There were but four or five guard within the enclosure who, coming to the assistance of Boyle, two other shots were fired, one of which took effect upon convict No. 30, wounding him in the leg. By this time the insurrection was pretty well quelled, and the convicts, thoroughly frightened, were soon securely placed under lock and key in their respective cells. During the excitement one of the convicts, No. 6, made his escape by scaling the palisades.

Many exaggerated reports in regard to an attack having been made by parties on the outside were soon flying about the city. On the first intimation of the disturbance Lieut. Murdock and his brother Lieutenant with a squad of eight or ten soldiers were dispatched to the scene.—They found all quiet, and order fully restored.

There is no danger of a further insurrection, and a sufficient force is on hand to guard against any emergency that may arise. The Superintendent, Mr. Wood, has been sick for some time, but Mr. Walker Meares, the Superintendent *pro tem.*, was soon on the spot and made all necessary arrangements.

THE MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL.—Yesterday the match game between the first nines of the Harnett and Scuppernong Clubs was played in this city in the vacant lot at the corner of Sixth and Orange streets. The game was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, and throughout excited quite an interest. Occasionally when a home run was made, loud and prolonged cheers greeted the successful member of the nine.

Below we append a report of the game which we have been kindly furnished by Mr. R. C. Dudley, Scorer. The game occupied about three hours and was over at half-past one. The Harnetts this time were victorious in the contest, having made double as many runs as their opponents:

SCUPPERNONGS.

Names.	*Outs.*	*Runs.*
Southerland, P	2	2
Pearsall, C	2	4
McCumber, 1st B	3	2
Fonville, 2d B	4	1
Greene, 3d B	5	0
Allen, S S	3	1
L Stanford, L F	4	0
C Stanford, C F	2	2
Branch, R F	2	2
Total	27	14

Fly Balls Caught, 7—Pearsall, 4; L Stanford 2; Branch, 1.

HARNETTS.

Names.	*Outs.*	*Runs.*
Heaton, P	3	3
Springer, C	2	5
Johnson, S S	2	5
Durfee, 1st B	1	4
Hessenger, 2d B	3	4
Humphreys, 3d B	5	2
Angel, L F	4	2
Bauman C F	3	2
Bowden, R F	4	1
Total	27	28

Fly Balls Caught, 4—Heaton, 3; Bowden, 1.
Best Score—Durfee.

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Scuppernongs.	2	0	2	3	1	0	3	3	0
Harnetts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2	2	2	0	3	7	5	6	1

Umpire—Mr. Jones, of Goldsboro'.
Scorers—Messrs. R. C. Dudley & —— ——.

Daily Journal, 24th.

Drying Sweet Potatoes.

Experiments have been made in drying sweet potatoes, in this country, and it has been pronounced successful. Francis H. Smith, of Baltimore, says that he has dried them successfully. He has a simple peeler and slicer, which prepares them rapidly. They are then put into a sort of tunnel, and dried as fruit is dried. They lose two thirds of their weight. They become white, and, in drying, hard. They have only to be steamed, and they are restored to their original freshness. If this is practicable, and the dried potato beomes marketable, North Carolina will be on hand with a few.

THE ARKANSAS BILL.

VETO OF THE PRESIDENT.

The following is the message of the President, transmitted to the House of Representatives on Saturday, returning without his signature the bill to admit Arkansas to representation in Congress:

To the House of Representatives:

I return without my signature a bill entitled "An act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress."

The approval of this bill would be an admission on the part of the Executive that the "Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, were proper and constitutional. My opinion, however, in reference to those measures has undergone no change, but, on the contrary, has been strengthened by the results which have attended their execution.

Even were this not the case, I could not consent to a bill which is based upon the assumption either that by an act of rebellion of a portion of its people the State of Arkansas seceded from the Union, or that Congress may, at its pleasure, expel or exclude a State from the Union, or interrupt its relations with the Government by arbitrarily depriving it of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. If Arkansas is a State not in the Union, this bill does not admit it as a State into the Union. If, on the other hand, Arkansas is a State in the Union, no legislation is necessary to declare it entitled "to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union." The Constitution already declares that "each State shall have at least one Representative;" that the Senate "shall be composed of two Senators from each State," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." That instrument also makes each House "the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members;" and, therefore, all that is now necessary to restore Arkansas in all its constitutional relations to the Government is a decision by each House upon the eligibility of those who, presenting their credentials, claim seats in the respective Houses of Congress. This is the plain and simple plan of the Constitution; and, believing that had it been pursued when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, the restoration of the States would long since have been completed, I once again recommend that it be adopted by each House, in preference to legislation which I respectfully submit is not only of at least doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dangerous as a precedent, but is unnecessary, not so effective in its operation as the mode prescribed by the Constitution, involves additional delay, and from its terms may be taken rather as applicable to a Territory about to be admitted as one of the United States than to a State which has occupied a place in the Union for upwards of a quarter of a century.

The bill declares the State of Arkansas "entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental condition:

"That the constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effect, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters."

I have been unable to find in the Constitution of the United States any warrant for the exercise of the authority thus claimed by Congress. In assuming the power to impose a "fundamental condition" upon a State which has been duly "admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever," Congress asserts a right to enter a State as it may a Territory, and to regulate the highest prerogative of a free people—the elective franchise. This question is reserved by the Constitution to the States themselves, and to concede to Congress the power to regulate this subject would be to reverse the fundamental principles of the Republic, and to place in the hands of the Federal Government (which is the creature of the States) the sovereignty which justly belongs to the States or the people, the true source of all political power, by whom our Federal system was created, and to whose will it is subordinate.

The bill fails to provide in what manner the State of Arkansas is to signify its acceptance of the "fundamental condition" which Congress endeavors to make unalterable and irrevocable. Nor does it prescribe the penalty to be imposed should the people of the State amend or change the particular portions of the constitution which it is one of the purposes of the bill to perpetuate, but as to the consequences of such action leaves them in uncertainty and doubt. When the circumstances under which this constitution has been brought to the attention of Congress are considered, it is not unreasonable to suppose that efforts will be made to modify its provisions, and especially those in respect to which this measure prohibits any alteration. It is seriously questioned whether the constitution has been ratified by a majority of the persons who, under the act of March 2, 1868, and the acts supplementary thereto, were entitled to registration and to vote upon that issue. Section ten of the schedule provides that "no person disqualified from voting or registering under this constitution shall vote for candidates for any office, nor shall be permitted to vote for the ratification or rejection of this constitution at the polls herein authorized." Assumed to be in force before its adoption, in disregard of the law of Congress, the constitution undertakes to impose upon the elector other and further conditions.—The fifth section of the eighth article provides that "all persons, before registering or voting," must take and subscribe an oath which, among others, contains the following clause:

"That I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

It is well known that a very large portion of the electors in all the States, if not a large majority of all of them, do not believe in or accept the political equality of Indians, Mongolians, or negroes with the race to which they belong. If the voters of many of the States of the North and West were required to take such an oath as a test of their qualification, there is reason to believe that a majority of them would remain from the polls rather than comply with its degrading condition.

How far and to what extent this test oath prevented the registration of those who were qualified under the laws of Congress, it is not possible to know; but that such was its effect, at least sufficient to overcome the small and doubtful majority in favor of this constitution, there can be no reasonable doubt.

Should the people of Arkansas, therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise so as to make it conform to the constitutions of a large proportion of the States of the North and West, modify the provisions referred to in the "fundamental condition," what is to be the consequence? Is it intended that a denial of representation shall follow? And if so, may we not dread, at some future day, a recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country? Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for our guide the Federal Constitution, rather than resort to measures which, looking only to the present, may in a few years renew, in an aggravated form, the strife and bitterness caussd by legislation which has proved to be so ill-timed and unfortunate?

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1868.

From the Press & Messenger.

How to Raise Winter Cabbage.

Having been requested by many friends to give them my plan of growing winter cabbage, I have concluded to do so through the columns of the Press & Messenger, that all who wish to enjoy the luxury of fine, large cabbage during the winter at a small cost and trouble, may do so. The main point in raising cabbage for winter, in this climate, is to have them head up late in the fall and early winter. If they head up earlier, while the weather is hot, they are most certain to rot.

The seed must be planted in May or early in June, and it requires much care and attention—not much labor—to secure the plants as late in the season. If not protected from the sun, they will die as fast as they come up.

Prepare a bed in a partially shaded location, if possible; have the ground thoroughly pulverized, and if dry, well watered—lay off the bed in small furrows, six or seven inches apart—sow the seed thick—cover them carefully with a rake of the hand, which is better; press the earth gently on them, if the location is much exposed to the sun. The shade must not be too dense or they will run up very spindling and fall down. Have the ground watered every evening, unless the weather is damp.

After they come up, remove the shade gradually and continue to water occasionally, if necessary, until the plants are well rooted—work them well and keep all grass and weeds down.

No one who is unwilling to bestow the proper care and attention need undertake to raise cabbage plants at this season of the year. Plants raised in the Spring, and allowed to remain in the bed until the proper time for transplanting, will make good cabbage, but not so good as planted later. The stalk becomes too dry and hard.

They are to be transplanted in the month of August, and in the following manner: Dig holes the depth and width of a spade, three feet apart each way; fill them half full of good, rich, well-rotted manure, first putting in the bottom a tablespoonfull of Peruvian guano, if to be had, then fill the hole nearly full with the top soil. All this must be done in readiness for transplanting during the rains in August.

Transplant deep, up to the leaves, in the middle of the holes. By this time the plants will have long shanks, the whole of which must be put into the ground. A very good plan, if it is desired to raise them on a large scale, is to lay off very deep furrows with a large turn plow, put in the manure heavily, partially fill them, and transplant in them. They must be hoed frequently, once a week is not too often, and always in the morning while the dew is on. All cabbage should be thus hoed. The bottom leaves must not be pulled, or they will not head well. Upon the approach of very cold weather turn them down to the earth, and cover up all the stalk, leaves and all, well with dirt, sufficiently to hold them down, only leaving out the top of the head. Thus managed they will continue to head during the Winter. It may be necessary to put some pine bark or straw over the head, to further protect them if the weather is extremely cold, though I have rarely found it necessary.

Upon the first appearance of the heads bursting to run to seed, cut them all down and put them away in a cellar or any other cool place, and they will keep until they can all be disposed of.

Cabbage are very liable to be eaten up in the Fall by the green worm. They may be caught by breaking off a leaf and putting on the top at night, when numbers of them will be on the under side next morning. This repeated will soon destroy them all. Fowls let to run among them will soon destroy a great many of them. Cabbage planted my way will head very low, near on the ground, and fowls can reach them.

A sure preventive against cut worm, is to sow salt upon the ground in the Fall or Winter at the rate of three or four hundred pounds to the acre. which is also a good manure.

I usually plant the Flat Dutch and Drumhead. The Bergen makes a very large head, but not so firm and hard as the others.

Any one pursuing this plan to the letter, and failing to raise as fine cabbage as ever came from old Buncombe may set me down a humbug, J. A. ETHERIDGE.

From the Charlotte Times.

N. C. Railroad.

It seems now to be settled that Smith, of Johnston, is to be President, and Johnson, of Raleigh, Superintendent, of this great State work.

This is an improvement in which the State has a deep interest, and one we cannot regard as the mere object of party spoils. Upon its proper management devolves, in a considerable degree, the prosperity of the whole system of Railroads.—We will not now make any objection upon the fact that these persons are Radical in politics, and that their places are given to them mainly as Radicals for their subserviency to Holden, but place it upon higher grounds—that of incompetency. Mr. Smith may be a tolerable fair business man, but he certainly has neither that enlarged capacity, nor experience to fill so important a station—neither has Mr. Johnson.

This road is now well managed, probably better than at any previous time. Mr. Turner is a gentleman of ability and great energy, and has devoted his whole time to his duties—and certainly no better or more compent railroad man can be found anywhere than Mr. Anderson, and the effect of their skill and personal attention to business is plain to any one who will take the trouble to look into the matter.

As we came over the Road on Sunday, we were driven along at schedule rates, which is about twenty-five miles an hour, by an engine made complete at the Company Shops, and passed over miles of new iron, laid down and purchased by the earnings of the road—$100,000 having within the past year been expended in that item alone; and we believe the report will show beyond this at least $150,000 of earnings.

In every particular this good management is evident. The cars are clean, well supplied with ice water, and the Conductors gentlemanly, obliging, and prompt to perform all their various duties. With the appointment of Smith and the consequent proscription of officers of all grades, all this changes, and greatly to the injury of the road. The appointment of a Radical here will turn nearly all the freight destined for or from this point over the South Carolina railroads. That alone will be a serious item, and one worthy of the consideration of the "appointing power." If it is determined to inflict upon the corporation a scallawag as President, give us as decent a one as can be got. Gen. Barringer (scallawagism out of the question) would really make a good officer. In the first place he is competent; secondly has given some attention to the subject, and finally, has some little of his old pride left, which would induce him to do the best he could for the interest of the State.

Editorial Convention.

In pursuance of a previous understanding, a portion of the Democratic and Conservative Editors of North Carolina met in conference, at Raleigh, on Thursday afternoon, the 18th instant.

The following representatives of the Press were in attendance, viz:

Hon. Lewis Hanes, *Watchman and Old North State;*

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, *Wilmington Journal;*

Captain William Biggs, *Tarboro' Southerner;*

Captain R. A. Shotwell, *Western Vindicator;*

Captain R. P. Waring, *Charlotte Times;*

J. W. Albright, Esq., *Greensboro' Patriot and Times;*

John B. Robinson, Esq., *Goldsboro' Rough Notes;*

Jordan Stone, Esq., *Roanoke News;*

R. M. Furman, Esq., *Henderson Index;*

Rev. William E. Pell, Maj. Seaton Gales, *Raleigh Sentinel.*

On motion of Captain Waring of the Charlotte *Times*, Rev. W. E. Pell, of the *Sentinel*, was called to preside over the meeting, and Captain William Biggs, of the *Southerner*, was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the objects and purposes of the Convention.

After a protracted, full and harmonious interchange of views, upon various topics, political and professional, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report business for the consideration of the Convention, viz: Messrs. Hanes, Engelhard, Waring, Stone and Gales.

Letters were read from Messrs. E. B. Drake & Son, of the Statesville *American*, and J. H. Bennett, Esq., of the Warrenton *Courier*, expressing regret at their inability to participate in the deliberations of their brethren of the Press, and submitting various suggestions for their consideration.

A communication was read from J. Golden Wyatt, Esq., the proprietor of the "Sparkling Catawba" Springs, inviting the members of the Convention, on their adjournment, to become for a few days his guests at that delightful Summer resort.

A verbal communication from Maj. J. M. Blair, of the Yarborough House, was received, inviting the members of the Convention to dine with him at his Hotel, to-morrow.

The Convention then took a recess until 8 o'clock, P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Committee, appointed in the morning to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the body, reported the following, which were adopted unanimously, viz:

We, a portion of the conductors of the Democratic and Conservative Press of the State of North Carolina, in conference assembled, after a cordial and thorough interchange of opinions, have deemed it proper to embody, in the following resolutions, our views in the present exigency of affairs:

1 *Resolved*, That we hereby pledge our earnest and zealous support to the nominees, for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, of the National Democratic Convention, which is to assemble in the city of New York, on the 4th prox.

2. *Resolved*, That we hereby take the liberty of suggesting to the delegation from North Carolina in that Convention the propriety of counselling with the other delegations from the South as to the necessity of issuing, then and there, an address to the people of the North setting forth, in a strong and proper light, the existing condition of affairs in the South, growing out of Radical legislation; that we believe this to be the more indispensable because to the sense of justice, patriotism and love of constitutional liberty of the Northern masses, do we look for redemption from the grievous evils under which our people labor.

3 *Resolved*, That we hereby instruct the President of this meeting to appoint two representatives of the Press (with alternates) to attend the National Convention aforesaid, for the purpose of conveying our sentiments, as expressed in private interchange of opinions, and in these resolutions, to the delegation from this State.

4. *Resolved*, That we hereby pledge to each other our unremitting and cordial labors to sustain the cherished objects we have at heart; and do not hesitate to express the conviction that, by proper and united effort, the State can be carried in the Fall elections in the interests of Constitutional Government.

On motion of Mr. Furman, of the Henderson Index, the following resolution, after some discussion, was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Press of the State the adoption of the cash system in regard to Court advertisements and a strict adherence to their regular rates of avertising, as published—a deviation from which will be deemed unprofessional.

Major Gales, of the Sentinel, submitted the following, which was also adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we discountenance the practice of receiving, indiscriminately, advertisements through the medium of Northern advertising agencies, and would recommend the rejection of such, unaccompanied by payment in advance, as do not emanate from well-known and entirely reliable sources of this character, and such as do not fully correspond with established rates.

The President designated, in conformity with the third resolution of the series reported from the Committee, Capt. R. F. Waring, of the Charlotte *Times*, and Maj. Seaton Gales, of the *Sentinel*, as delegates to New York, with Hon. Lewis Hanes, of the *Watchman and Old North State*, and Capt. Wm. Biggs, of the *Southerner*, as alternates.

A long, frank and pleasant discussion here ensued upon various points,—even an abstract of which it is not necessary to incorporate in this report. It may be sufficient to state, that an earnest desire and purpose were expressed to co-operate with each other and with the people in the encouragement of immigration and the promotion of the Agricultural and other industrial interests of the State.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to Mr. Wyatt, of the "Sparkling Catawba," for his generous invitation to the members of the Press; and

On further motion of Mr. Furman, the cordial appreciation of the Convention was tendered to Mr. Blair, of the Yarborough, for the numerous and hospitable courtesies extended by him. And then,

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

WM. E. PELL, President.
WM. BIGGS, Secretary.

Special Dispatch to the Charleston News.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

President Johnson Looming Up as a Candidate—Prospect of a General Amnesty.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—There is quite a flutter to-night among the knowing ones in Democratic circles.

The friends of the President here claim that he will certainly receive the largest vote on the first ballot at the Democratic National Convention. They further anticipate that within the next three or four days some official demonstration will be made, the effect of which will be to secure for him the nomination. They are all the more confident of his chances, because until now he has not been spoken of as a candidate, and has not, therefore, incurred the antagonism of the partisans of the leading aspirants. It is claimed that Mr. Johnson's gallant stand for the Constitution entitles him to the gratitude and favorable consideration of the Democratic party, and that some bold stroke of executive policy is all that is needed to insure him the requisite two-thirds vote. Hence it is confidently stated that important events are near at hand. The current conjecture is that there will be a general amnesty.

Diamonds to the amount of $20,000,000 are said to be owned by persons in New York.

STATE NEWS.

FLORAL DECORATION AT STONEWALL CEMETERY.—The Winchester (Va.) Times gives a long and interesting account of this memorial event. Rev. J. B. AVERITT, formerly of this State, read the beautiful "Dirge to Ashby," written by Mrs. MARGARET J. PRESTON. Other exercises followed.

We extract the following in regard to the North Carolina section :

The North Carolina section was the first decorated. The monument to the North Carolinians was handsomely decorated and at its base rested the implements of war, in the shape of a miniature cannon, drum and stack of arms, upon which swung the trappings of the soldier. Resting against the monument were small banners bearing the inscription : "The brave sons of North Carolina will never be forgotten by the daughters of Virginia." Many of the graves were almost covered with flowers, particularly those of General G. A. Godwin, and Colonels Blacknell, Peppers and Stalling, which, besides, were spanned by a cedar arch.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—In another column will be found the notice of Mr. Stagg, Secretary of the North Carolina Railroad Company, calling upon the Stockholders to meet on the 9th day of July.—The meeting is not forbidden by General Canby, though, it is generally reported, the order forbidding an election was made at the suggestion of Gov. Holden. It sounds very much like him.

It is important that the Stockholders should meet. We are informed that the Company lately organized to construct a Road from Salem *via* Greensboro', would like to have permission to run their cars for two or three miles on the North Carolina Road.

When men obey orders not to take care of their property, they should not be called "rebellious."—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

HEATON VS. ABBOTT.—The Newbern Journal of Commerce says that so certain are Col. Heaton's friends of his success in the Senatorial scrub race that they think of calling a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in his District. R. H. Lehman (a yankee of course) is spoken of as the nominee. Go it, Ohio! Lay on, New Hampshire!

—"We don't care a toss-up,
Whether Mossup beat Barry, or Barry beat Mossup!"

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

CUCUMBERS.—Mrs. —— Richardson has had upon one cucumber vine 220 cucumbers. Beat it if you can.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

OUTRAGES IN CABARRUS.—On Friday night, the 12th, a negro by the name of Pete Kendall was brought before one of our Magistrates, charged with attempting to commit a rape on a little white girl about ten years old, the daughter of a highly respectable gentleman of this county. The negro was committed to jail to await trial at November Court, where we hope he may meet the fate he deserves.

A negro man in the employ of Mr. Henry Biggers, of this county, entered Mr. B's house last Monday morning, armed with a hatchet, and demanded money. There was no one in the house at the time except Mr. Bigger's daughter Mary. She told him there was no money in the house. He replied that there was, and if she didn't give it to him he would kill her, and attempted to put his threat into execution by choking. After a short struggle she got loose from him and, running out into the yard, gave the alarm, when he left the premises.—Search has been made for him, but so far it has proved unsuccessful.

Concord *Press*.

COUNTY COURT.—The following resolutions, drawn by Gov. Vance, were passed at the adjournment of the County Court on Friday last. Feeling speeches were made by Gov. Vance, and Messrs. Osborne and Wilson :

Resolved, That in witnessing the adjournment of, perhaps, the last session of the County Courts, which will be held in this county, or the State, we, the members of the Mecklenburg Bar, desire to put upon record this expression of our sincere regret at the overthrow of these ancient, time-honored, and highly useful Courts of Justice.

Resolved, That these Courts, coming down to us as they did from the wisdom and learning of our fathers, became emphatically the people's Courts, renowned for speedy and substantial justice, were the cheap and faithful administrators of estates, the guardians of orphanage and excellent and incomparable conductors of County, Finance and Police, admirably suited to the popular character of our institutions and in seeing them swept away by the vindictive hand of revolution, we feel sure that one of the staunchest supports of civil law, liberty and good government has been torn from the state of North Carolina and in the name of all that is venerable and good we enter our solemn protest against it.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask permission of their worships to have these resolves spread upon the minutes of this Court.

Charlotte *Times*.

CROPS IN CASWELL.—So far as we have been able to gather, the crop of corn in Caswell is late, but looking well. Apprehensions are felt that the wheat is slightly damaged by rust, but we have seen no one who is confident that it has been injured at all. Oats are looking very well, and the tobbacco crop is generally planted.

Danville *Times*.

WRECKED GOODS.—For the last few days quite an amount of oil, rum and molasses, has been found on the Cape Lookout and Bouge beaches. Speculation is rife as to what vessel it came from, but nothing else being found it is impossible to tell. Some of the boxes were marked "Vera Cruz," leading many to suppose that the articles floated down from the Nevada, the steamer lately wrecked on Hatteras Shoals, while others suppose that some vessel has been wrecked off Cape Lookout Shoals; but no other signs of a wreck have been found.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A colored man, named Henderson Howell, having been employed by Dr. Richard B. Haywood, for several days, called on him on Saturday morning last, for his pay. The Dr. paid him $5, the amount due, and, on Henderson's leaving his office, two negroes, who happened to be near at hand, observing that he had some money in his hand, accosted him to know where he was going.—Henderson replied, "I am going down to buy some provisions." They told him if he would go with them a short distance, in the woods, they would sell him bacon and meal very low. The blockhead listened to their story and went with them. On arriving in the woods, they ordered him, with threatening menaces, to give up his money. This he did, and was permitted to return penniless, to get food as he could for his family. Unfortunately, Henderson says he never saw the men before, and does not know their names. He has applied to the Mayor for aid to arrest them, however, and we hope he may succeed; but the chances are bad.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

KILLED.—We regret to learn the death of Mr. George Bethel, son of Major W. D. Bethel, of Rockingham county, N. C. The sad intelligence was received by a telegraphic dispatch from Memphis, that he was shot dead on the street by a man who rented his plantation last year.

RELEASED.—W. B. Hughes, of Henderson, who has been in prison in New York, for a long time past, has been released and has returned home.

LEAVING THE LEAGUE.—Nine white citizens of Buncombe publicly announce, in the Asheville News, their withdrawal from the infamous League.

THE LEAGUE.—Speaking of the Leagues, the Tarboro' Southerner expresses its gratification that, in many sections of the State, the *colored* men are learning to understand the baneful influence exerted by them. The recent outrageous proceedings of the Leagues at Battleboro', Edgecombe county, in arrogating to control by violence the political course of one of its members, have opened the eyes of several colored men in that section, and, as will be seen by the following communication, they have summarily dissolved all further connection with the association.

It is addressed to the President of the Union League at Battleboro' and is as follows :

We the undersigned, formerly members of the League at this place, desire to withdraw our connection and affiliation entirely from said organization.

We do not wish or intend to be held responsible or culpable for any act or outrage committed by said League in the future, and we hereby declare ourselves and all our connections with it effectually severed and ended.

Were it necessary to give our reasons for the course we have pursued, we are ready to do so at any time to any individual or parties concerned.

A detail of them here would prove too lengthy for a simple public newspaper renunciation. Suffice it to say that we were grossly deceived, not only in the design, but in the effect it has produced on our status as individuals.

We had not been informed that such an association would alienate our friends, and produce such discord in our society; nor had we been informed that it was an association instituted for the purpose of abridging our rights as freedmen. We have often felt the tinge of shame while connected with said League, and sometimes much embarrassment at the presence of our former associates. We have always heretofore enjoyed the respect of the best men, and whatever we do, politically, we intend it shall be done with open doors, without posting guards and sentinels around our assemblies. We cannot be made to believe that in a community, when all are alike concerned in its welfare, it is either right or expedient for a part of said community to organize and hold meetings in secret corners and surrender their rights, even of thought, to strangers and men of doubtful reputation.

We hope this expose will place us properly before our neighbors and friends, and that we shall no longer be considered as plotters and conspirators against our fellowmen. We desire the good will of all respectable men, and to become useful and reliable citizens of our common country.

Respectfully yours,

WILEY TAYLOR, *Col.*,
WILLIAM TAYLOR, "
THOS. JACKSON, "
NED MANN. "

THE CROPS.—We are highly gratified by what we learn, from various sections of the State, in regard to the crops. We learn that the wheat crop of the State, as a general thing, is very fine. In some sections it was injured by the late rains and rust, and the crop is conceded to be generally very good. The oat crop bids fair to be a heavy one. Corn and cotton, though backward, are generally very promising. June has been favorable to the cultivation of these crops, and we trust, after so long a term of short crops, poverty and suffering, that Heaven will be once more propitious to our people, and give us abundant harvests generally.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

THE WHEAT CROP.—From all the information we can obtain, and from personal observation, we find that the wheat crop just harvested is hardly half what it would have been with a favorable season. Some few will make more, some less, so that the average may be half a crop. As there was more land in wheat than usual, we may expect the supply for market as good or better than last year.—Charlotte *Times*.

A GOOD SIGN.—A through train, consisting of nine box cars, from the Wilmington Railroad, arrived at the warehouse of the Powhatan Steamboat Company, on the wharf on Wednesday last, and discharged its contents for the steamer bound to Baltimore. This is really a good sign, and an evidence of what can and will be done for Petersburg, provided her people will offer inducements and facilities to their friends in North Carolina to trade and ship by this route.—Petersburg (Va.) *Express*.

HEBREW CEMETERY.—Our Hebrew fellow-citizens have purchased a plot of ground in the suburbs of this city for a burying place for their people. The Cemetery was consecrated on Sunday afternoon last—the Rev. A. Fisher, of Augusta, Ga., officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of our citizens of all denominations.—Charlotte *Democrat*.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.—We regret to learn that the store of Messrs. Durham & Mooney, at Clayton, was broken open on Wednesday night last, and robbed of goods to the amount of $100. Examination and enquiry were made, but no trace of the robbers could be found. An additional lock was put on the door and windows more securely fastened. On Sunday night last, at about 1 o'clock, it is supposed a second attempt was made, when, it is believed, the effort failing, fire and combustibles were applied to the building, which, when the fire was discovered, was nearly consumed with all its contents. It is supposed that the stock of goods lost exceeded $7,000. The guilty perpetrators, up to the time of writing, had eluded all search.—Mr. Mooney came up on the train on Monday, to obtain help from the military authorities to aid in the detection of the perpetrators. The loss upon Messrs. Durham & Mooney is a severe one, but we are assured that the creditors of the firm will be fully secure. We have not heard whether there was any insurance or not.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

ALL ARE NOT SHAMELESS.—While passing through Hillsboro' we learned that a Guilford *lady* (white) had married a sable *gentleman* of Orange, and for the past year lived near the depot. A gentleman told us that he has endeavored many times to get a glimpse of her face, but has so far failed. She seems at least to be ashamed of her position. More than we can say either for Holden, Settle, or Rodman.

Charlotte *Times*.

A young lady gives the following catalogue of different kinds of love: "The sweetest, a mother's love; the longest, a brother's love; the strongest, a woman's love; the dearest, a man's love; and the sweetest, longest, strongest, dearest love, a 'love of a bonnet.'"

A child with four legs and a disproportionate number of toes, has been produced in Tennessee, so that Brownlow can no longer claim to be the only monster in that unfortunate State.

A speculator in Nevada mines, who got badly bitten, proposed to the State authorities to adopt the Irish flag as the coat-of-arms of the State, as the sham-rock and the lyre seemed to him particularly appropriate.

GRAPE CULTURE.

From the Southern Planter and Farmer for June we clip the following notes of a discussion, on this subject, at a recent meeting of the Virginia Pomological and Horticultural Society :

MR. ALLAN'S ADDRESS.

Within the last few years, grape culture has received a new impetus on this side of the Atlantic; and the increasing interest manifested on this subject by the people of Virginia bids fair to give her prominence among the wine producing States. Her soil, her climate, the diversified topography of her surface, ranging from sandy plains to more than Alpine heights, where the lowland Scuppernong and the highland Catawba may each find its own peculiar home, point to a glorious and prosperous future, when her hillsides and her valleys shall teem with the fruit of the vine—when the not far distant day arrives, in which the tide of immigration shall turn from the cold and barren rocks of New England, and from the pathless and marketless plains of the West, to seek in the genial climate of our Southern Atlantic States that comfort and luxury which no other section affords, then may we anticipate an era of prosperity seldom if ever equalled in the annals of the world.

Nothing will so readily induce immigration from Germany, France, Spain and Italy as the prospect of being able to cultivate the grape successfully; and on the other hand, we need nothing so much as this very class of labor and capital to develop the production of wine.

But while all this is true, and may be anticipated, there is a present duty incumbent upon those who already enjoy these advantages, viz: To see to it that we put forth every exertion to lay at least the foundation upon which this superstructure is to arise.

The first, indeed, the essential thing to be done is to acquire and disseminate information. Our people need to be taught even the simplest rudiments, and it behooves this society, standing as it does the single representative of the great horticultural and pomonogical interests of the State, carefully to digest and promulgate practical information; not theories, but details of useful import, such as all may easily understand and follow.

Having this in view, let us this evening enter upon the discussion of the general culture of the grape, with an honest endeavor to arrive at the best methods, without any regard to favorite theories or the requirements of so-called science; for true science explains phenomena as we find them, but does not demand that facts shall conform themselves to scientific theories.

The first point in order, then, is: What location and soil should be selected for a vineyard? On this subject a vast deal has, we think, been unnecessarily written.—There is little use in telling one who has nothing but flat land to seek a hillside.

The question is: Will grape-vines succeed and yield well in any location? And to this we answer, yes. True, some of the more delicate varieties, such as Delaware and Rebecca, require peculiar soil and exposure, but a sufficient number of the hardier and more productive kinds, such as Norton, Concord and Clinton, will succeed well in any locality.

It is not a question of location, nor of soil, but of drainage, and wherever you find land that, either naturally or by artificial means, is susceptible of thorough draining, such as will carry off the water from the roots of the vines and keep the land from becoming sour and heavy, then and there you have a site for a vineyard.

That gentle slopes and southeastern exposures are preferable, will not be denied, but that they are essential is a mistake.

So with soil. Light porous ones are best, but the grape will grow in any soil that is or can be made deep, loose and dry.

Much more important than location is the *preparation of the soil*. And yet, even here much injury has been done by instructions and directions more lengthy and difficult than wise or true. The idea so widely diffused a few years since, that trenching or (as was the case in many instances) the turning under of a good surface-soil to bring to the top a miserably stiff sub-soil, was necessary, is gradually disappearing, and we hope will soon be entirely discarded.

Our experience has been that the best preparation of the soil is deep ploughing and deeper sub-soiling. Penetrate as deeply as possible with both plough and sub-soil plough, and if this is well done, the want of trenching will never be felt. Nor is it expedient to have the soil too rich.—If the land be poor, stable manure or bone-dust should be used in sufficient quantities to put it in good heart; but high fertilization is not desirable, as it stimulates the growth of the vine at the expense of both quantity and quality of the fruit.

Planting is a simple operation, and with one caution we pass it. Be careful not to plant the vines too deep; keep the upper roots near the surface, so as to give them the benefit of atmospherеic influences.—This is the normal condition of the grape-vine. The roots of wild vines are always found near the surface.

The distances at which vines should be planted will depend upon the varieties.—Six feet apart each way for slow growers, and eight feet for vigorous ones, are fair distances.

Before planting vines in the vineyard they should be pruned closely, leaving but three eyes, of which only two should be permitted to grow. The only summer treatment requisite the first year, is the destruction of weeds. During the first autumn, the stakes should be put in or the trellises erected; and by all means use trellises instead of stakes, as on these the sun and air have much freer access to the fruit. They cost a little more at the outset, but the superiority in the quality and yield of even the first crop from vines trained in this way over those grown on stakes will more than repay the extra outlay.

Where timber is abundant, wooden trellises are both economical and desirable; but near large cities, or in sections destitute of timber, strong wire makes a good and handsome trellis. The only objection to wire is that it is more liable to rub the bark off the vines than wood; and, although this is true to a certain extent, still experience has proven that the injury, if any, is not serious. Whether wooden laths or wire are used, the posts should be set not more than eight feet apart.

At the same time that the trellises are erected or during the ensuing winter, the vines should be pruned, leaving no more than three eyes of the last summer's growth. The season for this pruning continues from the cessation of the growth of the vine in autumn until the rising of the sap in the spring, but care must be taken not to prune in very cold weather while the wood is frozen. It is equally important to have the vines pruned before the sap begins to flow freely, so as to avoid injury from bleeding.

The treatment the second summer will depend, to a greater extent, upon the system of training adopted. For general vineyard culture, we prefer to train but one shoot in an upright direction, and after it has reached the second rail or wire, say three or three and a half feet from the ground, pinch off the end and thus develop four laternal shoots, to be trained along the first and second wires or rails; these, in their turn, to be pinched off when three feet long. The two shoots coming out from the other eyes left at the base of the vine may be layered down and made profitable in the production of young vines which, in the fall, are taken up and the cane pruned back to two eyes. This system of training is recommended for the sturdy and vigorous growing varieties, such as Concord and Norton.

For more delegate growers, like the Catawba and Delaware, it is better to permit two canes to grow, training them along the lower rail or wire, and making these canes the base from which to grow future fruiting wood.

During the second summer, the soil, if not heavily mulched, should be frequently stirred with the cultivator and the weeds kept down.

The third season care will be required to have the vines properly summer-pruned.—As soon as the bloom-buds are sufficiently developed to be distinguished, the vines should be carefully gone over and all the shoots pinched off just beyond the last bunch, except the shoot or shoots left for bearing canes the next season, and these should always come from the spurs left at the base.

The pinching of the bearing shoots checks the sap from pushing the growth of the vine and causes it to develop the fruit. The practice some adopt of thining out the leaves to admit, as they say, light and air, is injurious. If there is too much wood, cut it off, and that which is left will be benefited, as also will be the fruit, but don't take away the lungs of what is left if you wish to be healthy and vigorous; for no given quantity of wood produces more leaves than it requires to feed it.

To enter into a full discussion of all the methods of pruning would be neither admissable nor expedient on an occasion like this. The better plan is to try to arrive at correct principles, and then the application may be left to the good sense of the vine-grower, who alone can judge of the peculiar circumstances and condition of each individual case.

What, then, are these principles, the practical working of which has already been hastily sketched?

According to Loudon, the objects to be obtained by pruning "are to shorten the wood to such an extent that no more leaves shall be produced than can be fully exposed to the light; to stop all shoots produced in the summer that are not likely to be required in the winter, pruning at two or three joints, or at the first large healthy leaf from the stem where they originate; and to stop all shoots bearing bunches at one, or, at most, two joints beyond the bunch."

This is the sum and substance of grape-pruning, and the reasons for it are plain.

Too much foliage prevents the light and air from reaching the fruit; therefore, prevents the production of leaves by shortening the branches, but do not impair the vitality of the vine by stripping the leaves from the branches.

All wood not needed for fruiting either the present or ensuing season, is a useless drain upon the energies of the plant; therefore, remove such as soon as it begins to grow, and thus concentrate the sap in what is useful, either the fruit or the canes for the next year's fruiting.

When fruit branches are permitted to grow, they of course divide the sap with the fruit; therefore, pinch them off just beyond the bunches, and all the sap will be taken up by these, thus increasing and hastening their development.

Now, let these principles be borne in mind, and there will be little difficulty in applying them to individual cases.

It would be both interesting and profitable to consider some of the diseases and insects to which the grape is liable, but we fear the bounds properly assigned to a discussion like this have already been transcended, and with a few suggestions concerning varieties we close.

For wine-grapes, Norton and Concord should be mainly planted. They thrive everywhere. In some sections the Catawba still succeeds, and in such it should be planted.

For table use, the Delaware and Catawba are the standard varieties, but it is well to plant a few of all the newer kinds.

In recommending the Norton and Concord as the leading wine-grapes for this State, no disparagement is intended of other, and some of them exceedingly useful varieties. But both of these are vigorous growers, abundant bearers, and are entirely free from disease.

The Norton is indigenous to Virginia, and here attains its highest perfection. Its wine stands at the head of the list of red wines on this continent, and takes the front rank in Europe.

What we need now are good wines that can be sold at low prices; in future years, we may find it profitable to produce light and fancy brands, but our farmers are too poor to produce, and our people too poor to purchase such at present.

The profits arising from this branch of industry are large; few, if any crops give so rich a return; but patient labor and perseverance are absolutely necessary to success. The vineyard must be closely watched and carefully attended; and unless you are willing to undertake this, 'twere better not to plant it.

But to those who are willing to study, to labor, and cheerfully to wait and watch, there is a promise, not only of a rich pecuniary reward, but a higher and nobler enjoyment, which can only be found in the study of and association with nature in her often mysterious, but ever fresh and generous workings.

The Trucking Business in Virginia.

The rapid strides the trucking interest has made from Norfolk into the interior along the banks of the James is not the least encouraging feature of the last few years. The *Virginian*, in an interesting article on the subject, says that the impression that truck can only be produced early in the immediate vicinity of Norfolk is entirely incorrect, and that large shipments are now being made from Burwell's Bay, Chip Oaks and Hog Island.

Three years ago the farm at Rock wharf, known as Boykin's, was purchased by a gentleman from New Jersey, who has made it one of the model truck farms in our State. This farm is some four or five hundred acres in extent, and at this time there is not a spot on its surface which is destitute of vegetation. Its owner has sent, and is still sending his products to market direct, by the New York and Richmond steamers, which call at his wharf every trip going and coming.

At Hog Island a citizen of Petersburg is engaged in the business on a large scale. he has under cultivation about 1,000 acres, upon which, besides large quantities of all kinds of vegetables, are 4,000 peach and 3,000 apple trees, and he keeps a small steamer employed to carry his various commodities to the Rock wharf and elsewhere for shipment. He has also fine cattle pastures and hog ranges, and in a short time expects to furnish Richmond and Norfolk with butter and beef in large quantities.

The James, from "Day's Point" to Hog Island, makes a deep indentation in the Isle of Wight shores, forming what is called Burwell's Bay; here the river is ten miles broad, and surrounded by its range of hills, like an amphitheatre, it forms one of the most beautiful sheets of water on which the eye ever rested.

Here fish, oysters and crabs are abundant, and add not the least part to the revenue of the wide-awake truck farmer.

The soil in all this section of country, from the river five miles inland, is admirably adapted for trucking, the lands are quick, and will mature fruit and vegetables of as fine quality and as early as any other spot on the globe in the same latitude.

But, after all, a comparatively small population yet covers its unappropriated wastes; dark, melancholy woods, the oak, the hickory, the poplar, the pine and the gum, yet raise their gigantic heads aloft, and in such profusion do they grow that now, after two centuries of laborious industry in felling them, the spaces cleared appear but as spots amid the immensity of the primal forest; deer and the wild turkey are abundant, the bark of the squirrel is heard, and the leaves rustle at the rabbit's tread.

The Southern Planter and Farmer.

The June number of this favorite agricultural journal, published at Richmond, Va., has been on hand for several days. Every article will prove of advantage to its patrons, but we would direct the close attention of our readers to the articles on Immigration and Fertilizers, in the Agricultural department, and to Mr. ALLEN'S Address, (already published in our paper), and Weights vs. Maxims in selling Fruits, Vegetables, &c., in the Horticultural department.

There are other articles of great interest, and we are struck with the ability and good sense which controls the management of the Planter & Farmer. Its terms are only $2 per annum, and the agriculturists will derive more than ten times that amount of useful information in each number.

Napoleon and Josephine were dining alone, when the Emperor informed her of his resolution to put her away. Josephine of course fainted—a female manœuvre which alarmed his Majesty, who immediately summoned assistance in the shape of Chamberlain de Bausset. As the Empress continued inanimate, Napoleon, wishing to avoid a scene in the palace, asked M de Bausset if he were strong enough to carry the Empress into her apartments by a back staircase.

The Chamberlain replied in the affirmative, and took the Empress in his arms; the Emperor went first, descending backward and holding Josephine's feet. When half way down M. de Bausset's sword got between his legs and he clutched his precious burden tighter whilst recovring himself. Great was his surprise when the Empress whispered: "Take care, sir; you are squeezing me too tight."

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 24—Noon.

General Schofield reports the amount necessary in carrying out the reconstruction laws up to the 30th June, at sixty million thirty-five thousand dollars.

The Arkansas members of Congress were sworn in and took their seats in the two Houses today.

A Democratic protest was entered on the Journals without debate.

From Fortress Monroe—Arrival of the Steamer Shawmut from Cape Haytien—Confirmation of President Salnave's Deplorable Condition.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 24—Noon.

The steamship Shawmut, six days from Cape Haytien, arrived here to-day.

Her news confirms the desperate condition of President Salnave, whose Secretary of State, DeLorme, escaped with two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold, and whose followers are deserting him.

It is feared at Cape Haytien that Salnave will go to that place and defend himself there to the last.

The Shawmut's crew are all well.

From Washington—Congressional Proceedings, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24—P. M.

SENATE—The ladies of the Mount Vernon Association requests an appropriation of nine thousand dollars.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Howard, discontenancing the Freedman's Bureau in represented States after January 1st. Referred to the Military committee.

A bill making eight hours a days work in government shops, passed by a vote of 29 to 11.

The Civil Appropriation bill was resumed.

HOUSE—The names of the Arkansas representatives are Hinds, Boles and Roats.

The protest covers a column. Its logic is too close for a synopsis.

The Tax bill was resumed. The amendments forbid the removal of whiskey from distilleries under any circumstances, until the tax is paid, and provide for a Superintendent of Revenue for each Federal Judicial District, nominated by the Revenue Commissioner, and appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and remove all special and general agents of the Treasury Department within ten days after its passage. The bill progresses very tardily.

The New England members struggle bravely but ineffectually for concessions to the African Rum trade. The House then took a recess.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate bill legalizing future gold contracts meets with opposition in the Ways and Means committee.

Surratt has gone to Baltimore.

The Finance committee have reported favorably on Mulford's nomination fer the Richmond Collectorship.

The President has nominated Perry Fuller, of Kansas, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The coin payments up to July 1st will be thirty-five million dollars, including seven millions of the principal debt of 1848.

There will be no monthly statement for June, closing the fiscal year.

The omnibus admission bill will be due to-morrow.

McCulloch has employed Robert S. Hale, of New York, to contest the cotton cases before the Court of Claims.

The Consular Convention and extradition treaty with Italy has been ratified by the Senate.

Military Tyranny Rampant.

SELMA, ALA., June 24—P. M.

Yesterday the Tuscaloosa Monitor was suppressed under order of General Shepherd, for an alleged violation of General Order No. 51. Randolph, its Editor, has avoided arrest, and will proceed at once to Washington and lay the facts before Gen. Grant and the President.

From Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, June 24—P M;

Indian outrages near Forts Tatten and Benton continue. The reported murder of two mail carriers is confirmed.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, June 24.

It is reported that Italy has announced, in a diplomatic note, her determination of a strict neutrality between France and Prussia in the event of war.

Markets.

NEW YORK, June 25—Noon.

Gold 140¼. Old bonds 113⅜; new 113⅛; North Carolina's, ex-coupon, 75¼; new 75@75½; Virginia's, ex-coupon, 58⅛; new 57⅛; Tennessee's, ex-coupon, 77⅛; new 77. Governments, on the street, lower.

Flour unchanged. Wheat drooping. Corn—the market favors buyers. Mess Pork and Lard quiet. Cotton firm at 30@30½ cents. Freights dull. Naval Stores dull.

Chambers, the champion English oarsman, died recently of consumption, aged 37 years.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	38 @	40	
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	7 00 @	10 00	
BRICKS, ℔ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each,			
2nd hand	2 65 @	3 00	
New	3 00 @	3 25	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	22 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	38 @	40	
Laguayra	27 @	28	
Rio	21 @	24	
St. Domingo	27 @	28	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	24 @	26	
Strict Mid'g	@	27	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	22 @	24	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ℔ lb.	7 @	12	
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 45 @	1 50	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yard	15 @	18	
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	85 @	1 90	
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00 @	25 00	
No. 2	20 00 @	22 00	
No. 3	15 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	8 00 @	9 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	0 00	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	12 50 @	17 00	
Superfine	9 50 @	10 00	
Fine	8 50 @	9 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	12 50 @	13 00	
Superfine	11 00 @	11 50	
GLUE, ℔ lb	20 @	25	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	90 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 30 @	1 35	
Oats	95 @	1 00	
Peas, Cow	1 60 @	1 75	
Rice, rough	2 50 @	2 75	
Carolina	11½@	12	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	12½@	15	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 20 @	1 30	
Northern	0 85 @	0 95	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ℔ ton	135 00@	140 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 40 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, (River,			
Flr Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	10 00 @	12 00	
Scantling	8 00 @	10 00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 60 @	1 65	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	45 @	50	
do bbls	50 @	52½	
Sugar house	44½@	45	
do bbls	45 @	47½	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
New Virgin	0 @	2 90	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 80	
Hard	0 00 @	1 75	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	4 65	
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @	4 75	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 50 @	6 00	
do No. 1	3 00 @	4 25	
do No. 2	2 20 @	2 25	
do No. 3	2 10 @	2 15	
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	00 @	40	
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	5 75 @	6 00	
OILS, ℔ gallon			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	45 @	50	
PEA NUTS,	2 75 @	3 00	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 00 @	1 50	
Irish, ℔ bbl	5 00 @	5 50	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	20 @	22	
Middlings	17 @	18	
Shoulders	15 @	16	
Lard, N. C.	20 @	21	
do North'rn	16 @	20	
Butter, N. C.	30 @	35	
do North'rn	40 @	45	
Cheese	15 @	18	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	30 00 @	31 00	
Thin "	28 00 @	29 00	
Prime,	27 00 @	28 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT,			
Alum, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground,			
cargo	0 00 @	0 00	
from store	2 20 @	2 25	
American	1 90 @	2 10	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	13½@	14	
Porto Rico	14½@	15	
C	15½@	16½	
B	16½@	17	
A	00 @	17½	
Crushed	00 @	18	
SOAP, ℔ lb.			
Northern,	7 @	11	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family	10½@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical,	9½@	10	
Pale	7½@	8	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 00	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	00 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	25 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	14 00 @	15 00	
Mill, prime	12 00 @	14 00	
Mill Fair	10 00 @	11 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	6 00 @	8 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, June 25, 1868.

TURPENTINE.—After closing our review on Thursday last the price of virgin declined 70 cents, but has since advanced 10 cents, while other descriptions have remained without change in price—and the market since Saturday has ruled steady and firm at $2 90 for virgin, $2 80 for yellow dip, and $1 75 for hard, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. The arrivals for the week have been light, reaching 3,056 bbls., which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard
Friday	642	2 80	2 80	1 75
Saturday	1225	2 90	2 80	1 75
Monday	380	2 90	2 80	1 75
Tuesday	250	2 90	2 80	1 75
Wednesday	484	2 90	2 80	1 75
Thursday	75	2 90	2 80	1 75

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market on Friday last opened without change on the closing quotation of the day previous, but later in the day a better demand sprung up and an advance was obtained of ½ cent—closing firm at 40 cents. On Saturday the market ruled quiet and no transactions were effected, factors holding at figures above the views of buyers. Since Monday there has been a steady demand for shipment, and the market has ruled firm at 40 cents, though in a few instances 41 cts. has been paid for lots in N. Y. bbls. No sales reported this morning up to the time of closing our enquiries; 40 cents is offered, but it is generally held higher, with a very light stock in first hands. The sales for the week are 1,895 bbls., as follows:

Friday	445 bbls. at	39½	cents ℔ gallon.		
do	100 " "	40	" " "		
Monday	350 " "	40	" " "		
do	86 " "	*41	" " "		
Tuesday	241 " "	40	" " "		
Wednesday	417 " "	40	" " "		
do	26 " "	40½	" " "		
do	230 " "	*41	" " "		

*N. Y. packages.

ROSIN.—During the early part of the week the market for the lower grades ruled quite firm, and previous quotations were fully sustained. On Tuesday, however, there was less disposition on the part of buyers to operate, which, together with advices from abroad, caused holders to lower their views, and prices gave way 5@10 cents—closing quiet at the decline. For No. 1 the market has ruled inactive, and no demand except for an *extra* article. There is some enquiry for finer qualities of Pale, and more on market; the stock offering being principally No. 1

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1868.

The Difference.

The *Standard* says editorially, and therefore *officially*, that "we do not anticipate any trouble from what is called the 'iron clad' test-oath, which is supposed may be applied to members of the Legislature. Whatever is necessary to be done, or omitted, will be done or omitted, as far as practicable, to enable the Legislatures to meet and ratify the amendment."

Per contra, an item of State news informs us that Gen. CANBY has decided the contested election cases for the Legislature in Caswell county, in favor of the *Conservative* candidates, who will be commissioned upon their filing with him "what is known as the 'iron clad' test oath."

This is in keeping with what we have predicted. Hon. BEDFORD BROWN, a consistent Unionist, is to be kept out of the Senate, while "no trouble is to be anticipated" in the case of Brogden, who has been all things in turn and nothing long. Hon. JOSIAH TURNER will not be permitted to confront Winstead, as he did in the Senate of 1861, when the latter was trying to effect the secession of North Carolina, upon the ground, we suppose, that as Winstead was paid for his efforts in dissolving the Union, he should be also remuneratively employed in restoring it.

What a ridiculous shame is this white reconstruction scheme—how disgraceful will be the faithless record which hands it down to posterity. Dishonor and vice in the most flimsy disguises are rewarded in every conceivable way, and the Government of the United States throws out the most fascinating bribes to promote cupidity and corruption—its pardon purchased at the expense of personal honor, and its emoluments dispensed as the reward of perjury. Under such patronage the Southern States must pass into the hands of the worst classes of its citizens, and men of honest impulses and noble purposes must grow sick under this polluting influence. Whither such supremacy will lead, unless checked by the saving hand of the Northern people, is not difficult to divine. Its continuance will involve the entire South in destructive anarchy, if not bloody revolution, dragging into its political maelstrom the prosperity of the whole country. Such partisan wickedness and personal charlatanry as now rides upon the waves of civil commotion in these Southern States, must soon subside, or State pride, social well-being and personal honor will receive a blow from which it will take years to recover.

We cannot believe that this condition of things can long continue. Providence surely could not have intended this fair land for the paradise of adventurers and the pandemonium of criminals. We look to see our rights vindicated, and our people, tempered and chastened by the trials through which they have passed, stand up before God and man, in all the pride of an honorable manhood.

Emigration to California—Letter from a Respectable Resident of High Position.

For the information of our readers and as a matter of much general interest, we publish below, in place of other matter, a letter from a gentleman in California, to Bishop ATKINSON, who has kindly furnished us a copy for publication. The Bishop's letter of endorsement of the character of the writer accompanies it. It is but just that our people should hear both sides of a question in which many of them have felt so great an interest by reason of the peculiar situation in which their misfortunes have placed them. We have from time to time received many accounts from that country favorable to emigration, some of which we have published; but if California be not the El Dorado so strongly represented, and which representations have induced thousands to journey thither, it is time the people should know it. This letter is entirely worthy of credence in view of the very strong endorsement given the character of the writer by one so high in position and so universally esteemed and respected as Bishop ATKINSON. The advice is substantially for our people to stay at home, endeavor to better their condition here, and ignore all thought of emigration to California, unless they go provided with the capital declared to be necessary to success in this letter:

WILMINGTON, June 19, 1868.

MESSIEURS EDITORS:—I take the responsibility of sending you for publication in your widely circulated paper, a letter from a friend of mine in California, not intended for publication, but which I have thought I ought not to withhold from the public, as it bears on a question that now occupies the minds of many persons in whose welfare I am interested. The letter itself furnishes sufficient proof of the intelligence of the writer, and I can vouch for his narrative, having known him in his boyhood, and hearing occasionally of his high position and success in life. His business, too, which is that of an Assayer, proves the confidence reposed in him by those among whom he now lives—the merchants and miners of California.

THOMAS ATKINSON.

CALIFORNIA, ———, —, 1868.

A very persistent effort is being made to induce immigration to this country—greatly exaggerated accounts of the advantages it offers have been widely disseminated, and I regret to see that they are inducing many Southern men to leave their homes, (such as they are) and risk what is left there—generally little more than their lives—in the hope of improving their condition here.

I have understood from Southern gentlemen the deplorable condition of affairs which exists in their country, and can readily understand how sad and discouraging their position is, but must consider it at the same time most unfortunate that they should look to this country with the belief that they have only to reach it to find a field where every effort is covered with success.

It seems strange after nearly twenty years of the freest intercourse with the Atlantic States, in which time thousands who had made a temporary home in California have returned to their old places of abode, and have been able to disseminate a true account of the condition of affairs here, that there should still be so much ignorance on the subject of California. It would be beyond the scope of the present letter for me to attempt to present this matter clearly to you, but you may, perhaps, be able to use some little information I can give you to the advantage of some one. I have to say, therefore, that it is a great error to suppose that California presents any unusual advantages either for capital or labor. The general condition of the country is doubtless prosperous, and it is evident that here will be the future seat of a large and flourishing commonwealth, but this result most be the work of time, and it is vain to expect that the present generation can anticipate it.

In my opinion there is nothing in the present condition of the country to warrant any large increase of population, and I believe that very many of those who are now coming, will bitterly regret the step. The professions are crowded to excess.—San Francisco has at least twice as many doctors and lawyers as are required, and the same is true of every village in the State. Clerks are largely in excesss of the demand. I suppose there are to-day many hundreds of men in San Francisco between the ages of twenty and forty who write well, are good accountants and anxious to work, yet can find nothing to do. A young man of fair abilities and qualifications is paid from $30 to $50 per month to act as general clerk; more advanced clerks and salesmen get from $60 to $120—these are the general rates of payment, though in large establishments, confidential business men are often paid very much more. I think it fair, however, to say that the young clerk (of twenty) receives, (when he can get a place,) $40 per month; the more experienced, say from twenty-five to thirty years of age, about $100.

For $40 a month a young man can pay his board and clothe himself decently—no more. On $100 per month, a man who has a wife and one or two children, may live with the closest economy, but that is all. Now, as I have before said, there are a great many young men of the first class, and a great many of the second—(men with families)—who find it impossible to get employment in San Francisco, and among the latter, especially, there is much want.

I have been in the country for many years, and have never yet seen the time when there was not a large number of these men walking the streets of San Francisco, day after day, and month after month, in the vain search of employment. I do not believe that there is any city in the world where the proportion of unemployed clerks is so large, and yet every incoming steamer is adding to their numbers. Men come to San Francisco with, perhaps, enough to sustain them a month or so, expecting in that time to find pleasant and easy employment. There is absolutely no demand for their services, and in many cases they soon come to actual want. I am sure that there are numbers now on the streets of San Francisco who do not know how they shall live through the coming week, and every steamer adds to them.

The fact is, there is no demand for any but the actual laborer, with one exception, which I shall mention, in California, and there is really no great inducement offered at present even to the day laborer. There are quite as many of that class in the country, Americans, Irish and other Europeans and Chinese, as are required, and at this time, many more so.

It is, therefore, in my opinion, a very unwise step for any one to come here, trusting to his physical strength or wits to sustain him after his arrival. The only one to whom I think inducements are offered is the man who has some knowledge of agriculture and raising cattle—who can reach here with from $5,000 to $10,000—$15,000 would be better. Such a man, with such capital, might establish himself on a farm and probably do well, although the raising of grain has rarely paid until within the last few years, when wheat has commanded a high price, from reasons which you understand. Let a good crop be raised in the Atlantic States this year, and prices here would recede to their old non-paying figure. The fact is, the effort to induce immigration to California originates with capitalists—the owners of all kinds of property, the value of which is enhanced by the demand which increased population must cause;—and then in our country—perhaps in others—there are many who are ready to join in any song of laudation of the peculiar advantages they enjoy, and to proclaim that their particular spot of earth is more highly favored than any other.—Newspapers very generally echo the capitalists, and the papers of California have of late been filled with the most glowing accounts of its varied advantages, and doing everything possible to induce immigration. These accounts, scattered over the country at a time when oppposition has greatly reduced the cost of passage, and also when, from the peculiar condition of the Southern States, a general restlessness prevails, so that numbers are easily induced to go anywhere, if they can hope to escape some of the evils from which they suffer, have sent, and are sending many men of all classes to California. I say "of all classes," but of those who come the majority are of any class but the one which is best capable of sustaining itself.

The small farmers, the planters of the South, men who have been accustomed to live comfortable, easy lives, gather together what little they may have left from the general wreck and make their way to San Francisco:—And what shall they do when they get there! I assure you that for the physician, the lawyer or the clerk there is no opening whatever, nor is there any demand for any artisan, so far as I am aware.

The man who is able to work on a farm, and who reaches the country without encumbrance, may, perhaps, find work—it is not likely that he would starve, but as farm wages, at the best, are only about $25 per month, I do not believe that his condition is much better here than on the Atlantic border.

But, perhaps you will ask, what of the mines? I answer that the superficial deposits, where the gold was easily available, have been very generally worked out.—Mining is carried on very extensively in California, and will continue to be for years; but as the gold now extracted is obtained almost entirely from the working of quartz, or from shafts run at great cost into some ancient deposit of gravel, covered often to great depth by formations which contain no gold, the individual miner has few chances of finding a place where he can work on his own account. He must go to the mines as a laborer (unless he has the means to buy a mine, or to enable him to meet the expense of looking for, and opening, one), and he will find that there, as elsewhere, there are quite enough men in the country for the work which offers.

I do not wish to convey the impression that California is a place where one must necessarily starve. That is very far from being the case. It is a land highly favored by Heaven with great and varied resources. Its present population is about 400,000, and it has capacities for sustaining many times that number, but it must expand gradually.

The fact to which I wish to call your attention is, that the man who comes here without resources, can hardly fail to come to want.

Suppose that there are thousands of acres of arable land lying uncultivated—no doubt there is—but the most of that is owned, and cannot be bought for less than $5 per acre—(that is for ouside, unenclosed land.) Then the farming adventurer has his fences to build, his house and barn to construct, farming utensils and stock to buy, and a year to wait before any return comes in. As I have said, $5,000 is a small sum to begin an enterprise of this kind with, yet most of those who come here have absolutely nothing.

It is because of the suffering among them that I have written this crude sketch of the present state of affairs in California. I know of Southern men now in San Francisco whose little means have been exhausted, and who know not how to escape the pressure of want. Many bitterly regret having come to the country, and would gladly return, if they could. One gentleman lately arrived, and deploring his gloomy prospects, said to me that he had been deceived in common with many others, by the false accounts he had listened to, and he thought that it would be an act of charity to present a true statement of things in California, so that others might be deterred from taking a step which would lead to regret.

Conference of Editors.

The Conference of the Democratic and Conservative Editors of the State, held at Raleigh on the 18th inst., was an agreeable, and, we trust, a profitable, meeting. It was organized by the calling of Rev. WM. E. PELL, of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, to the Chair, and the appointment of Mr. WM. BIGGS, of the Tarboro' *Southerner*, as Secretary.—Messrs. HANES, of the Salisbury *Old North State;* WARING, Charlotte *Times;* STONE, Weldon *News;* GALES, Raleigh *Sentinel*, and ENGELHARD, Wilmington *Journal*, were appointed the Committee on business.

The interchange of opinions and the reconciliation of differences on questions relating to the ensuing Presidential canvass, were conducted in a pleasant and satisfactory manner, and the kind feeling and mutual good will existing among the Editorial fraternity were strengthened by the Conference.

Subjects relating to the private affairs of the press were freely discussed and verbal agreements endorsed which must result in benefit to the craft. Many of these conclusions were considered unnecessary to be published among the public proceedings.

Political matters, especially in relation to this State, formed the chief subject of discussion. The course of the press in the past and the policy for the future engrossed the attention of the Editors and formed the subject of most interesting discussions. It was not difficult to reconcile conflicting opinions in regard to *means*, where there was the utmost harmony in *principle* and in the *ends* to be accomplished. We have no doubt much good will result from these discussions, and certainly no divisions can arise between the gentlemen composing the conference. When conventions, for the mutual interchange of opinions among the representatives of a party from all parts of the State are necessarily very unfrequent and not numerously attended, it is very proper and condusive of much good for the Editors to meet for consultation.—Their positions naturally make them better acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective sections than any other class of men, and while becoming acquainted with the opinions and feelings of the entire party, are better prepared to promote those in unison and harmonize those in conflict.

Among other matters of interest agreed upon, a resolution was adopted requesting the North Carolina delegation to the National Democratic Convention to confer with, and urge upon, the representatives of the Southern States in that body the propriety of issuing an address to the people of the North in regard to the deplorable condition of the South, and appeal to their magnanimity, gallantry and patriotism to rescue our section from the political anarchy and social confusion in which proscriptive and illegal legislation has placed it; and, while rescuing the South, save the country from the despotism and ruin into which mad partisanship is plunging it.

In furtherance of this object Messrs. WARING, of the Charlotte *Times*, and GALES, of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, were appointed to attend the National Convention and present these views to our delegation. Messrs. HANES, of the Salisbury *Old North State*, and BIGGS, of the Tarboro' *Southerner*, were named as alternates.

The Editors expressed the utmost confidence of carrying the State, at the Fall election, in the interest of peace and constitutional liberty. We will publish the proceedings in full as soon as received.

Interesting to Tax Payers.

The North is getting heartily sick of the extravagance of the Freedman's Bureau, but party necessity requires its continuance through the Presidential contest, although the Chicago platform is prolific in promises of reforms in the expenses of the government.

One of the chief items of expenses is the transportation furnished by this Bureau, ostensibly for legitimate purposes, but really for party canvassers and whippers-in. Much of it, however, is mere gratuitous bounties to negroes, whose circumstances, were such appropriations legitimate, do not require it. During a recent trip we saw five or six young negroes returning to their homes in this State and South Carolina from Oxford, Pennsylvania, where they had been at school, traveling on transportation ordered by General HOWARD upon the grounds that they were *teachers*. These youths were eighteen or nineteen years of age, and had been for some ten months at school and returning home to spend vacation. The orders for transportation were dated Washington, June 11, issued upon the order of General HOWARD by Maj. BROWN.

It is by such reckless and dishonest expenditures of money that the white working people of the country are burdened with taxes—it is by such pilferings from the Treasury in behalf of the negroes that make white men talk of, and countenance, *repudiation*—it is the continuance of such wickedness and crime which will yet render the public debt of the United States insecure.

Yarborough House.

Having been a guest during our brief visit in Raleigh, of BLAIR, of the Yarborough House, we cannot let the present opportunity pass without referring to the many excellencies of this hotel. It has no superiors and but few equals in the country. Nothing is wanting or left undone for the comfort of guests. It is in every sense of the word a model house.

Mr. BLAIR placed his magnificent Drawing Room in possession of the Editors in which to hold their meeting, which was most gratefully accepted. The inner man was not forgotten by the indefatigable host, but refreshments suitable to the intense heat of the weather were bountifully provided. There are but few men who know how to "keep a hotel," but BLAIR is a most palpable exception.

For the Journal.

Surface Railways.

Messrs. Editors:—The subject of Surface Railways is now being agitated to some extent in the North, where it is much less practicable than here, where our level country presents but few obstacles to prevent its entire success.

The plan is to build over the surface with but little grading, using either wooden rails or very light iron rails, say about twenty-five pounds to the yard, or as in the old times, a strap of iron as a wooden rail. This latter will hardly be in use again, we think.

The carriages are light, and propelled by an engine placed in one end of a car and worked entirely by one man as engineer, fireman and conductor.

The train of five to ten light cars can be hauled by one engine at about eight to ten miles an hour.

This plan of transportation, of course, would only do for short roads or branches to main lines or for latteral roads.

The cost for a twenty-five pound iron rail and grading (all that is required) track complete, about $4,000 per mile. This will make a very good track and cost but little for repairs when used by light machinery. There is something in it.

LET US TRY IT.

The New "Senators" from the South.

The following is from a Washington correspondent:

Pauline Bonaparte, long after she had been styled a *Princess* of the Empire, upon being married to the Prince Borghese, exultingly declared that she now felt herself to be a *real Princess indeed!* The Senators by courtesy in Congress from the bogus States of Nevada and Nebraska, brought into the Senate purely to subserve the purpose of overcoming the Presidential veto, with all their brazen impudence, cannot conceal their misgivings as to the reality of their official existence. Those hailing from the "reconstructed" States, who are thus early on the spot, ready to be sworn in and to vote per contract, evidently entertain still stronger doubts when endeavoring to reconcile their low personal and high legislative duty. "I cannot realize," said one of these worthies this morning, "the suddenness of my elevation," and travestying Burns, he continued:—"The leveling genius of modern civilization found me at the plough; I should have been proud three years ago to have been honored with an appointment of county constable in my native diggings. But the said 'genius' inspired me with the notion of seeking my fortune in the American Indies. I started, after the war, with a single carpet-bag, stuffed, however, to the very lock with gingerbread and onions; and through the patronage of the Freedmen's Bureau, here I am, an elected Senator in Congress from a sovereign southern State! It seems to me like a bit of romance of the Sylvanus Cobb order; but I don't see that I should be so modest as to refuse the gifts which, as it were, Providence has rained down upon enterprising geniuses." "I must say, however," he continued, amusingly, "that the place of Overseer of the Poor in my native town would have appeared more real, substantial and profitable (could I have had hopes in that direction) than my present position, which seems to be of the airy structure of Aladdin's palace."

This man has, plainly enough, a confused idea of the spiritualisms of his status. He does not seem, however, to be aware that the present real representatives of States in the Senate hold their places by quite as insecure a tenure as do Nye, Stewart, Tipton, Thayer or himself. At the gait things are progressing, if the Radicals succeed next November, in a very little while instead of a couple of sections, the country will be rent into a thousand fragments, with dual (if no more) military despots over each. Everything looks to a "Guelph and Ghibelline," or Kilkenny Cat contest, or central despotism.

The Radicals themselves admit that they cannot much longer deceive the public by sheer hypocrisy—that the form of government must be made to correspond with the new order of things. In other words, that a feigned respect for the constitution is in the way and must lead to anarchy!—What think you of King Hiram, Prince Colfax, Duke Wade, Marquis Butler and Count Logan? If elected to the Presidency, Grant must, per force, assume kingly prerogatives, to prevent universal anarchy! The Radicals, like Robespierre, have at last been forced to show their hands—and, it is hoped, will meet with a similar fate.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Acts Approved by the President—Chief Justice Chase and the Executive—Revenue Commissionership.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The President has approved the joint resolution of Congress for the relief of Jno. M. Palmer, and the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30th, 1868.

The Butler inquisitorial committee was in session to-day, and examined but one witness, Samuel Ward, whose testimony was principally a reiteration of his former evidence. Nothing important was developed.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the nomination of John W. Caldwell, minister to Bolivia. Mr. Caldwell is a lawyer of the Cincinnati bar.

There is authority from Chief Justice Chase for denying the truth of the paragraph in the papers that he (Chief Justice Chase) called on the President for the purpose of urging the retention of Mr. McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury.—There is no truth either in the statement published to-day, that the interview between the President and the Chief Justice, Mr. Johnson said his first choice for President is Chase, next Hancock, and next Hendricks. No such conversation occurred.

No nomination for Commissioner of Internal Revenue is yet decided upon, but there is an expectation that the President will submit the names to the Cabinet and make a nomination. The contest seems to be narrowed down to two applicants, viz: Cutler and Fuller.

DATA.

A genuine conflagration was narrowly escaped in the presentation of Daly's "Flash of Lightning" in New York the other evening.

Mr. Logan having failed in gaining authority to remove the National Capitol, West, Boutwell had better propose to fill his hole in the sky with it.

A New York servant girl revenged herself upon her mistress, who had discharged her, by setting the house on fire as she left.

The cheerful practice of burying alive is increasing in India.

From the Raleigh Sentinel, 18th inst.

Fertilizers in North Carolina.

We have been favored with the following correspondence between a Committee of the State Agricultural Society and Prof. Kerr, the State Geologist. It speaks for itself, and we need do no more than call attention to it. The letter of Prof. Kerr is full of valuable information and suggestions, which are *apropos* and timely. It establishes the fact that we have native fertilizers in abundance, to meet all the exigencies of our Agricultural condition and necessities:

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 12, 1867.

PROF. W. C. KERR:

Sir:—The State Agricultural Society, at its last meeting, passed the following resolution, to-wit:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to investigate the subject of producing fertilizers in this State, for sale to the farmers of the State at fair remunerating prices."

The object of the Society is, first, to ascertain whether the materials exist out of which fertilizers can be manufactured; secondly, to ascertain whether they can be produced in such quantity and form as to compensate the manufacturer and remunerate the farmer.

Any information that you could give the Committee, at your leisure, upon this subject, would be gratefully received.

With much respect,

GEO. W. WHITFIELD,
D. M. BARRINGER,
J. L. BRIDGERS,
Committee.

RALEIGH, June 10, 1868.

Geo. W. Whitfield, Esq., Hon. D. M. Barringer, Col. Jno. L. Bridgers, Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN:—I have not yet had time to give the subject of your communication the attention which its importance demands, having been wholly occupied with the survey of the Western section of the State. It is my purpose in a few months, after completing the examination of that section, to take up, in detail, the study of the marls of the Eastern counties, and, in connection with them to discuss the whole subject of our resources of fertilization in this State and the best methods of utilizing them. But it has occurred to me that it might be worth while, preliminarily, to call the attention of your Committee and of the Agricultural Society to some general considerations which must direct and limit our investigations and experiments in this direction.

Without going into the general subject of manures and the theory of their action upon the soil, it will be sufficient to state in general, that the principal problem of practical agriculture in our State and region is, how to *restore and maintain the supply of lime and humus* in our soils. This is so, partly because these are among the most important ingredients, and at the same time the most liable to exhaustion, and partly because, whatever method is adopted of supplying these, the other exhaustible elements are also restored incidentally.

The methods of supplying humus are mainly two: First, the plowing in of green crops; and second, the direct addition of it in the form of stable manure, peat muck, &c.

Lime may be restored directly, as lime, or in the form of marl or gypsum. And, still better, either or both of these may be composted with peat, &c.

Since the process of improving soils by plowing in green crops, however advisable, will not readily nor speedily be adopted by our farmers, and since the quantity of stock in our region is and must long remain utterly inadequate to furnish a supply of stable manure, it is important to enquire whether there are other *available* sources of supply. The immense peat beds of our coast region will at once occur to you as capable of furnishing unlimited quantities for an indefinite period. In fact, there is enough to supply for one hundred years every acre of cultivated land within ten miles of a railroad or navigable river.

As for lime, of course the marl-beds of the same region furnish an inexhaustible supply. The manufacture of lime for agricultural purposes ought to become at once a large and lucrative business. The soils of a very large proportion of the State, being of granite origin, are generally very deficient in this most important element. It might be supplied to a large part of the eastern and middle sections of the State from the marls near the coast, which are often almost pure limestone. This is one manufacture that your Society would do well to encourage.

As to the matter of transportation of peat and marl to considerable distances, I have no doubt that much might profitably be done in that way. Peat, air dried, loses from ⅔ to ¾ of its weight. The marls of the coast are in many places rich enough in fertilizing ingredients, phosphates, potash, &c., to bear transportation (and where they are not they might, in some cases, be concentrated by simple mechanical means) over large districts, along the rivers in whose banks they abound, and on the line of the railroads, as is done so extensively in New Jersey.

But this is not the enterprise which I propose to you for your consideration. It is the utilization of these materials, *together with the waste from the fisheries* of the Sounds and Rivers of the same section, for the manufacture of a manipulated manure which may be profitably transported over the whole State, by water and rail. These fisheries, as you are aware, furnish thousands of tons of refuse and offal annually, which are now little better than thrown away.

Consider the composition of these materials: The marls contain, besides lime, which is the principal ingredient, iron, magnesia, phosphate of lime and organic matter, and some of them, also, potash and soda.

Here is an analysis of a stone marl near Wilmington, given by Dr. Emmons: Silex 20 per cent., phosphate 5, magnesia 4, carbonate of lime 72, organic matter, &c., 2.

When the sand constitutes a large proportion of the marl, it may be separated by simple means, so as to concentrate the more valuable ingredients, as lime, potash, phosphates, &c.

The composition of peat may be stated (as an average of many analyses) to be as follows, viz:

Humus,	84.1 per cent.
Potash,	2 " "
Soda,	1 " "
Lime,	4.2 " "
Magnesia,	5 " "
Alumina,	1.0 " "
Iron,	3.1 " "
Sulphuric Acid,	1.3 " "
Chlorine,	1 " "
Phosphoric Acid,	6 " "
Silex,	4.4 " "

An analysis of the fish offal gives the following, viz:

In 120 parts, Oil,	20.0 per cent.
Other organic matter,	78.3 " "
Lime,	8.7 " "
Potash,	1.6 " "
Soda,	1.0 " "
Phosphoric Acid,	7.8 " "
Chlorine,	7 " "
Silica,	1.3 " "

Thus it is evident that by a judicious selection of marls and peats, (and the concentration of the former when necessary,) and the addition of fish offal, (and in some cases, if desirable, a small portion of guano and gypsum,) an unlimited quantity may be made of a fertilizer superior to most of the imported articles, at a trifling fraction of their cost, and capable of transportation to all parts of the State—a fertilizer which, besides the principal ingredients, wanting in our soils, lime and humus, contains all the other elements of stable manure, or the best guanos.

Here, then, you have all the necessary materials in unlimited abundance, without cost, in immediate proximity to each other, on navigable waters, and connected with all parts of the State by railroad. It is not easy to see what better conditions could exist anywhere for a profitable enterprise of the kind you contemplate.

It will give me pleasure to aid you in any manner in furthering such an undertaking.

Very respectfully,

C. W. KERR.

Corsets in the South.

Occasionally there strays into our hands a periodical called The American Freedman, published in New York and Philadelphia, under the auspices of "The American Freedman's Union Commission." The June number is now before us, and contains some startling revelations. Let us, before referring specifically to thesef premise that this is emphatically, a feminine publication. It is the organ of the "school marms." The association which issues it is under female control. It has eighty male officers in Philadelphia, and sixty eight women "Chairmen and Secretaries." All the communications are from adventurous females, and, natually enough the subjects about which they write have a feminine tinge. But this June number, we regret to say, reveals signs of a decided reaction in favor of slavery, and that, too, on a subject of intensely feminine interest.—These ladies who have gone South are eminently the friends of development, mental and physical. They think, and rightly too, that neither the human mind, black or white, nor the human body, should be subject to artificial restraints. Physically, they glory in the Venus of Milo or Medici unhampered by dress, or Hottentot beauties developed in other directions. Judge, **therefore**, their surprise, when they discovered, in South Carolina, that the first tendency of the freedwoman—the emancipated negress—was to check the exuberant development natural to the race, and to put on corsets and lace tightly. The following are literal quotations, the italics not being ours:

Miss Laura M. Towne, depicting the ignorance and superstition in St. Helen Island, S. C., writes: "The need of mental culture is so great that all other needs seem of less importance." The vices of domestic tyranny, uncleanliness, card-playing, smoking, drinking, and *tight lacing!* against which slavery guarded, from the self-interest of the owner, can now only be overcome by education.

In a letter of a late date Miss Laura writes: "The women and girls are just taking the idea of tight lacing," and then she adds:

In short, we are to keep constantly on the alert by some aspect of the old enemy, generally in such matters as were before regulated by the old slaveowners, the people having no intelligent reason given them for the necessity of the order they had to obey. Instruction must now remedy this.

Now, such a report must present a startling and perplexing problem to the Philadelphia ladies to whom it is made, every one of whom is at this moment encased in that feminine garment composed of muslin and whalebone, known as a corset, and laced up to the full extent of the elasticity of the female form. Are not the freed women entitled to the same privilege? If white Mrs. A. or Mrs. B. or Miss P. can lace tightly, why shall not Topsy do the same thing? They, we mean the white women, have all been to school—learned their catechism and their commandments, which Miss Gould (another marm) says the negroes learn with difficulty, especially the eighth, and yet they all wear corsets. How, then, is it that "education" and "instruction," according to Miss Laura, can prevent the negroes from lacing themselves up? But how is it, we venture to ask, that the women of South Carolina are able to get corsets? A pair of corsets, we are credibly informed, costs at least three or four dollars. This is a large outlay for a poor negro woman. Is it possible they are furnished gratis by the Freedmen's Bureau? We should not be at all surprised.

Philadelphia *Age*.

Reconstruction—Texas and Virginia—The Arkansas and Omnibus Admission Bills—Review of Troops &c.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—At the meeting of the reconstruction committee this morning it was found the members could not agree upon a report to be presented to the House on the division, etc., of Texas, and the further consideration of that matter was thereupon postponed for two weeks.—The Virginia delegation, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, was before the committee, and requested an act of Congress requiring an immediate election in Virginia, and an appropriation of funds to pay the expenses thereof, and that this election be held upon the registration already made. The committee agreed to report a bill in accordance with these suggestions to-morrow.

The Arkansas bill was delivered to the President on Tuesday, the 9th instant, and consequently the constitutional ten days, excluding Sunday, will expire on Saturday, the twentieth instant. It is not believed the President will veto the bill, but will allow it to become a law by the expiration of the ten days. Such will probably be the result of the omnibus bill as to other States, though it is possible the President may deem it proper to send a message to Congress on the subject.

There does not appear to be any doubt that the District bill to cure the defects of the recent election will be vetoed.

There will be a review of the troops of this department to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which it is expected the President, the Chinese embassy, members of the Cabinet and other officials will be present. The review is to take place upon the Lincoln Hospital grounds.

J. B. McCullough, the late Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, over the signature of Mack, has resigned his position on that paper to take editorial charge of the Cincinnati Enquirer on the 1st of July next.

It is expected that the Senate will to-morrow take up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. DATA.

Defeat of the Tax Bill.

The New York Evening Post expresses much concern at the defeat of the new internal tax bill in the House. This conclusion destroys all hope, says the Express, of a general bill for at least two years to come. The next session will, practically, last only two months, and the same argument of want of time urged against the consideration of the measure now will be equally applicable then. The Post concludes that there can be no general revision or reform of the tax system before the spring of 1870.

The fact is that Congress has been engaged since November in the scheme for impeachment, and has neglected all necessary and practical legislation. Had the House taken up the tax bill in January, it might have been ere this well matured, enacted, and in practical and beneficial operation.

Gardening for ladies—Make up your *beds* early in the morning; *sew* buttons on your husband's shirts; do not *rake up* any grievances; protect the young and tender *branches* of your family; *plant* a smile of good temper in your face, and carefully *root out* all angry feelings—and expect a good *crop* of happiness.

A coroner's jury at Atlanta returned a verdict upon a man found dead, that "he came to his death by want of attention caused by himself."

Next to Napier, a Greek sutler, who sold matches for a dollar a box, is said to have made the greatest success out of the Abyssinian expedition.

From the Raleigh Sentinel, June 17.

Meeting of the General Assembly.

The following Proclamation appears in the Standard of yesterday. We publish it for the information of the members elect and of the public:

PROCLAMATION BY W. W. HOLDEN, GOVERNOR ELECT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—In pursuance of authority vested in me by an act passed by the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," the members elect to the Legislature of North Carolina, chosen under and by authority of the law of the United States of March 2d, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the laws supplementary thereto, are hereby notified to assemble in the City of Raleigh on Wednesday, the 1st day of July, Anno Domoni, 1868.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Gov Elect of North Carolina.

Raleigh, June 15, 1868.

This is the first time in the history of the country—perhaps of *any* country—that an officer *elect*, and one who is indeed, at present, ineligible, performs the functions of the officer *de facto*. The validity of the order, of course, depends upon the validity of the law of Congress inaugurating the proceedings. The "Governor elect" very properly ignores, in his proclamation, any authority in himself, or in the members elect of the General Assembly, derived from *the people* or the new Constitution of North Carolina, in that he acknowledges the Legislature to have been chosen under and by the authority of the laws of the United States.

But where does "*Gov.*" Holden derive his authority for convening the Legislature? He will say, perhaps, that he derives it from the Omnibus bill. *But that bill has not yet become a law!! and cannot become a* LAW *for several days yet.* This action is verily in hot haste, and betrays such an intensity of anxiety for office as we have never before seen exhibited. The Convention provided that the Legislature may be called together within fifteen days after Congress approves of the Constitution, but the fifteen days cannot begin until the action of Congress upon it becomes *law*. Whereas the Omnibus bill provides for the calling of the Legislature twenty days *after the act takes effect*, in those States where a *day had been fixed* by the Convention for its meeting and had passed. As the Convention did not *fix the day* for the Legislature to meet, it strikes us that the terms of the Omnibus bill should be complied with, and therefore the "Governor elect" should have waited until the bill "took effect" as a law, and *then* called the Legislature to meet twenty days thereafter.

We allude to these matters in no captious spirit, with no desire to create difficulties or raise obstructions to our political opponents' enjoying what their souls long for, but simply because we are anxious for the full restoration of order, and because we believe in literal compliance with *law*.

Case of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee—Removal of Political Disabilities—Maryland Politicians and Politics in Washington—Whiskey and Tobacco Tax Bill—Surratt's Case.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The House to-day concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill removing political disability from Roderick R. Butler, who claims a seat as a Representative from the first district of Tennessee. The bill, as passed, not only modifies but abrogates entirely the test oath, but it is applicable to Mr. Butler's case only. A few of the republicans objected to the passage of the bill on the ground that the test oath was one of the safeguards of the republic, and that its modification or abrogation, even in an individual case, would be an abandonment of one of the principles upon which the republican party rested. The number of republican votes against the bill was very few. Many of the democrats opposed it because of an opposition to class legislation. They advocate the removal of disability from all who are willing to take the oath to support the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Butler was a member of the secession Legislature of Tennessee, and voted for that ordinance, and was so deeply engaged in legislation in the interest of rebellion that he cannot possibly take the test oath in any form, and a new oath to meet the special case was framed. The House had great scruples in John Young Brown's case, and in other cases, and the necessity of keeping up the test oath in its integrity was enforced by speech and vote; but it seems that all these scruples vanish when it is proposed to abrogate the oath in favor of a radical. Several of the republican members, including Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, (a member of the committee of elections, which reported the bill,) who have hitherto been great sticklers for the test oath, were in their seats when the vote was taken, but dodged. They desired Mr. Butler's admission, but hesitated about putting themselves upon record as favoring a modification of the test oath.

Maryland politicians in Washington seem to be all at a loss as to who will receive the appointment to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Reverdy Johnson in the United States Senate. A number of prominent Marylanders have been named, but no one professes to be sufficiently in the confidence of the Governor to say for a certainty who the lucky individual will be. Marylanders here are very anxious to have the congressional nominating conventions for the several districts of Maryland called about the time of the New York convention, or as soon thereafter as possible. There is really no contest except in the district now represented by Hon. Frand Thomas, but it is believed that it will be best to make the nominations as early as possible.

The reconstruction committee proposed to have a meeting this morning, but failed to get a quorum of members. The bill for the partition of Texas was to have been considered. It is pretty generally understood that the bill will be reported back substantially as originally introduced by Mr. Stevens, except that, instead of making it obligatory upon the Convention to divide the State, he will so modify it as to declare that the Convention *may* divide it.

The ways and means committee has entered upon the work of modifying the tax bill in accordance with the instructions of the House resolution adopted yesterday. The several parts of the bill have been divided and referred to sub-committees for preparation. Representatives Hooper, Maynard and Logan are the sub-committee on whisky, and Messrs. Griswold, Allison and Brooks on tobacco. The committee will not report a bill on these subjects, probably, until the close of the present week. They will accompany the modified rates of tax with restrictions and regulations similar to those heretofore reported in the general tax bill. From present indications, Congress will not be prepared to adjourn before the 15th or 20th of July.

It is not expected that Surratt's trial will take place on Monday next, as the prosecuting attorney cannot get ready by that time. If another postponement is asked for, the accused will be admitted to bail.

O. K.

German Emigration to America.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says that this summer's emigration from Germany to this country will be the largest yet known, and will probably reach the number of 250,000; while a remarkable feature of it is the prevalence of the northern element, chiefly Protestant, which embraces the more wealthy portion of the German population.

The *chef* of the Astor House kitchen receives a salary of more than $4,000.

Light faces attract light fingers, as well as light purses, on the Sound steamers.